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LAST EDITION

VON BERNSTORFF NEWLY EXPOSED BY MR. LANSING

Secretary States That German
Ambassador Knew U-Boat
Policy When He Asked for
Fund to Influence Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Thursday)—Secretary Lansing on Wednesday confirmed statements previously made that Count von Bernstorff knew on Jan. 22, the day he sent his cablegram to Berlin asking authority to expend \$50,000 to influence Congress, that the German Government had fixed Feb. 1 as the date for the inauguration of unrestricted warfare.

The confirmation of the fact that the Ambassador had knowledge that his Government was to repudiate all pledges has made more pronounced the duplicity and trickery of the man in the opinion of officials. It is recalled that as late as Jan. 21, in conversation with newspaper correspondents, the Ambassador expressed his amazement at the suddenness of the action taken by his Government. The Christian Science Monitor published on the day following the recent exposure the fact that the Ambassador knew of the coming renewal of submarine warfare when he sent his now famous cablegram.

There is no doubt in the thought of many administration officials that it was the object of Germany, and of the Government's representative here, to bring about a situation and build up a public opinion that would enable Germany to carry on unrestricted warfare on the sea without embroiling this country. It has become obvious that it was for this purpose largely that the \$50,000 was to be used, the Secretary Lansing made the following statement on Wednesday:

"In view of inquiries which have been made as to whether Count Bernstorff knew of the purpose of his Government to renew relentless submarine warfare when he sent his message of Jan. 22, 1917, asking authorization to expend \$50,000, I can state that the Department of State possesses conclusive evidence that on or before Jan. 19 Count Bernstorff had received and read the Zimmermann telegram to Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico which contained the following:

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral."

"Count Bernstorff was, therefore, fully advised of the intentions of the Imperial Government at the time when he asked for authority of Berlin to employ funds for an organization to influence congressional action in favor of the continued neutrality of this country."

Whether the Zimmermann note contained the first information Count Bernstorff received of his Government's intention to resume ruthless warfare is not known. He had the information, however, not later than Jan. 19, by which time he had seen the following instructions from Zimmermann to von Eckhardt:

"Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.—On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America."

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement."

"You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in (Continued on page two, column seven)

REVOLT IN CHINESE PROVINCE OF HUNAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Thursday)—The garrison of the strategic Pass of Sinling, in Southern Hunan, has revolted from the central Government by declaring its independence. The movement, it is reported, has been brought about by the southern leaders in an attempt to control Hunan, over which a northern general was recently appointed. The troops of Kwangsi are moving toward Hunan, with the object of assisting the rebels.

It is stated that the southern leaders are thus indicating their opposition to the proposal to convoke the National Council, prior to the election of a national Parliament, as they favor instead the immediate election or re-establishment of the old Parliament.

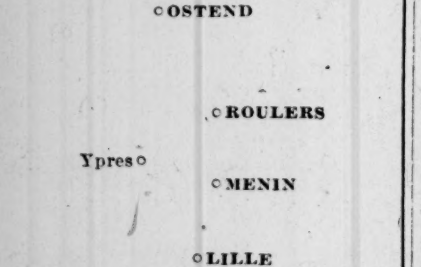
LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

If any person wishes to understand Sir Douglas Haig's great movement, steadily and remorselessly pressing towards some conclusion, he must take himself to a big map. Immediately in front of the English, forcing their way east from Ypres, lies the last of the high ground before the great plains of Flanders are reached. To the northeast of Ypres lies the important railway junction of Roulers, itself on the edge of the low country. To the southeast of Ypres lies the town of Menin, also on the edge of the low country. Once the intervening lines of heights are captured, the British guns will sweep the entire country north of Roulers, across which lie the German communications with the U-boat bases on the coast. At the same time the occupation of Menin will endanger the German communications south with the great city of Lille.

It will be easily seen, therefore, how the gradual widening spokes of the fan, which Sir Douglas Haig is opening, with the end of its handle in Ypres, and with its ever-widening wedge toward Roulers and Menin, are causing intense anxiety to the German commanders. If the heights between Ypres and Roulers, and Ypres and Menin are once lost, the position will be very like that faced by the Germans at Bapaume, when they undertook their earlier strategic retreat to what is known as the Hindenburg line. In other words, a retirement of an extensive nature will be forced in Flanders, which may cause the surrender of the U-boat bases on the coast, whilst simultaneously the outflanking of Lille will render so precarious the position in Northern France that another retirement on a great scale may be called for there.

The attack delivered some days ago by Sir Douglas Haig carried the British troops well on their way to the capture of the high ground, for which the present battle is apparently being fought. The new drive which commenced early on Wednesday morning was an extension of these operations. Advancing on a front of six miles roughly from St. Julien to Hollebeke, the British attack was everywhere successful. The village of Zonnebeke, southeast of St. Julien, was stormed by English, Scottish, and Welsh battalions, whilst south of the Ypres-Menin line.

(Continued on page two, column two)



From Ostend to Lille
Diagram which gives main arteries in German line in heavy type and shows their relation to Ypres also indicates region affected by new British drive

CHANCELLOR TO FACE REICHSTAG

German Paper Announces That
Speech Will Be Made Today
—"Fatherland Party" Hears
Grand Admiral von Tirpitz

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung definitely announces that the German Chancellor will speak in the Reichstag today.

The new German "Fatherland party" held its inaugural meeting in Berlin on Monday, under the presidency of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz made the chief speech of the evening. It had been impossible, he argued, for Germany to acquire and maintain power, especially naval power, by peaceful means, and he defined the fundamental cause of the war as the difference between the British and the continental world view.

There was no object now, he continued, in discussing whether the submarine war should have been adopted earlier. As it was, it was continuing to gnaw at the enemy's vital nerve and meanwhile Germany was invincible economically, and victory was beginning to appear on the horizon.

After evoking the greatest enthusiasm by declaring that the German declaration of a blockade zone was no measure of reprisal, but a legitimate warfare, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz said that a neutral Belgium had never existed and that Germany had proofs that it was not an injustice, but justice that was done to her. Henceforth Germany, not Great Britain, must be the protecting power in Belgium. This was a vital military and economic question for Germany, for whom there could be no return to the status quo. Paper treaties would not protect her, and she must have tangible compensations for her losses.

As for the Reichstag peace resolution, its realization would signify Germany's defeat and the triumph of Anglo-German capital. He saw no unbridgeable difficulties in the East. Great Britain was the enemy and the fight was for the liberty of the European continent. The military victory would be hers, too, if she had the heart and the will to accomplish it.

The meeting of the National Liberal Party, in Berlin, to appoint new leaders and redefine its policy, marks an important development in German politics, for the meeting definitely rejected the Reichstag peace resolution as being a menace to the further development of the German people, and thanked its parliamentary representatives for opposing its passage.

Germany's political and economic existence, it declared, cannot be safeguarded against future menace without an extension of her power east and west, without guaranteeing her political position in her overseas possessions, and without an adequate war indemnity. Having protested against President Wilson's "interference," the meeting rejected the proposal for the introduction of a parliamentary regime and the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine, and opposed the raising of the Alsace-Lorraine question, either during the war or during peace negotiations.

Having adopted these resolutions as part of its official platform, the meeting elected Herr Friedberg president of the party, in place of Herr Bassermann, while Dr. Stresemann was elected leader of the National Liberal Reichstag group. The Vorwaerts observes these decisions have destroyed for an indefinite period the prospect of restoring the unity of bourgeois liberalism, a consummation which men like Theodor Wolff of the Berliner Tageblatt have hoped with a view to the formation of a bloc strong enough to carry through democratic reform.

BRITISH AIR RAID AT SPARATTELHOEK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announces that a bombing raid was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service at noon yesterday at Sparattelhoek. Several direct hits were reported and smoke was observed from sheds on the southwest side of the aerodrome. Many bombs were dropped. During the day other fighter patrols over the fleet encountered six hostile seaplanes, two of which were driven down. A bombardment of the naval establishments at Ostend was carried out by our naval forces during the afternoon and several hits were observed at Atter de la Marine.

SWEDEN'S FOOD QUESTION

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—Addressing the National Economy Committee on Tuesday night, Mr. Dahlborg, the Minister of Agriculture, said:

"There is no hope from the outside; we must save ourselves. But we must reckon on having only 50 per cent of the normal production of foodstuffs for the people and 40 per cent of fodder for cattle." The Minister further expressed the conviction that speculators were holding up food, but added: "If that is not so, famine faces us."

SINN FEIN ACTS COMPLICATE THE IRISH SITUATION

Adverse Effects of Hunger-
Striking Come at Time When
Position Is Most Promising

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—At the moment when the Irish convention has reached a most promising position, the situation in Ireland is complicated by the hunger-striking of Sinn Fein prisoners, as a result of which one prisoner, a school teacher, Mr. Ashe, played a prominent part during the Easter Week rebellion, being specially concerned in the attack on the police in County Meath, when two sergeants and four constables were killed. He was sentenced to be executed, his sentence being subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life. Mr. Ashe was released in June, under the general amnesty and rearrested in August on a charge of attempting to cause disaffection by a speech at Ballinalee, County Longford. Mr. Ashe was forcibly fed and collapsed soon afterwards. The twenty-first meeting of the Irish convention was held yesterday at Cork.

Speaking at a luncheon given to members of the Irish Convention by the Harbor Board, Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the convention, said: "All we want is a fair opportunity to perform the work for which we were appointed."

At the luncheon, on either side of Sir Horace Plunkett, sat the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Mayo, Lord Middleton and Lord Midland. "The convention," said Sir Horace in continuing his address, "has made me hope as I never hoped before that I shall live to see a change of heart out of which a new Ireland will be born. I hope to hear all Irishmen say, 'My country is my country' and in the larger patriotism, 'My God is thy God.'"

Sir Horace explained the object of the secrecy surrounding the workings of the convention. "It has made possible," he said, "the utmost frankness and expression of opinion between the members which, if they knew it were to be made public, would not be expressed."

HEFLIN ASKS INQUIRY AT ONCE

Alabamian Declares Himself
Ready to Denounce Certain
Members of Congress Whom
He Regards as Disloyal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Heflin of Alabama today demanded immediate appointment of a House committee before which he can denounce members of Congress who in his opinion have acted disloyally.

In an impassioned speech he mentioned the names of Senator La Follette and Representatives Britten and Mason of Illinois, Baer of North Dakota and Norton of North Dakota, and asked an investigation so that he could ascertain whether there were any connection between their conduct in Congress and the \$50,000 fund Count Bernstorff asked Berlin for to influence Congress.

Mr. Heflin also said he would not be satisfied to have Speaker Clark name the members of the proposed committee, but would insist that the House elect them. He accused the Speaker of unfairness toward him at a recent House session where he was hooted.

When Representative Britten went to the Rules Committee, where the speech was made, to find if definite charges had been made against him, he was informed that the stenographic record would not be given out until Heflin had had an opportunity to revise it.

Before this Congress is over, Representative Heflin said he would name 13 or 14 members whom he regards as disloyal, as unsympathetic with their government, whose conduct had been suspicious.

He preferred, he said, a committee before which to make his charges, but if one were not named, he had determined to deliver his accusations before Congress itself.

At the coming investigation he promised that he would show the relationship, if any, between the Kaiser's spy system and the bills by Mason, Illinois, to repeal the draft law; by Representative Britten, Illinois, to exempt German-born citizens from service against their former fatherland, and in the speeches of Senator La Follette.

Congress May Adjourn Oct. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both Houses of Congress have adjourned today until Friday as a tribute to the memory of Representative Ebnazer J. Hill of Connecticut. Upon meeting Friday, the Senate will probably consider the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, which will, it is thought, be carried in the Senate within a week. The War Revenue Bill, now in conference, may be reported by Friday. The business of both House and Senate is now being directed to the point where adjournment about Oct. 5, appears certain.

MAYOR CURLEY IN BONDING CASE

Boston's Chief Executive, Summoned Before Finance Commission, Permitted to Postpone His Appearance Until Friday

Appearing before the Boston Finance Commission this afternoon in response to a legal summons, Mayor Curley promised to present himself again at 10 a. m. on Friday as a witness in the commission's resumed inquiry into the city's bonding business. Because of the inability of his counsel to be present this afternoon, the Mayor was permitted to postpone his appearance until Friday.

One of the questions involved in the inquiry is the difference in statements at former hearings of the commission between Mayor Curley and his former business partner, Francis L. Daly, relative to the sum of \$10,000 which the Mayor paid for his Jamaicaway estate.

When called to the stand before the Finance Committee at 2:02 p. m., the Mayor said: My counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, is very desirous of attending the session of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon. I myself had planned to attend the baseball benefit. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock I am to preside at a mass meeting called in the old aldermanic chamber for the purpose of arranging a farewell reception to the second contingent of the selected draft men who are to leave here Oct. 3. I am willing to appear before you at any other time."

Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission asked: "How will 10 o'clock tomorrow do?"

The Mayor replied, "I shall be very pleased to attend, I shall be here."

At this point, Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, interrupted to inquire if the Mayor would present himself on Friday without another summons, stating that Attorney Coakley had assured him that step would be unnecessary. The Mayor said he would appear without further summons.

Witnesses called to the stand before the commission this morning when the inquiry was resumed at school committee rooms were: Francis L. Daly, Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Peter J. Fitzgerald, John J. Daly and Miss Helena V. Bause, Francis L. Daly's book-

(Continued on page two, column six)

YACHT AMERICA TO BE PRESERVED

Members of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston today purchased the cuplifting schooner-yacht America, which has been for years in the possession of the family of former Gov. Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell. The future of the famous old racer has not been definitely determined, but it was the intention of the buyers to save the craft from consignment to the scrap heap, or from the possibility of its being converted into a merchant vessel.

Great interest in the career of the famous schooner-yacht has always been shown by members of the Eastern Yacht Club. Several of these yachtsmen were instrumental in defending the cup which bears the yacht's name, in 1885-86-87, with the yachts Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer.

The Puritan is now converted into a merchantman, and is sailing in the packet service between New Bedford and the Cape Verde Islands. The purchasers of the America are determined to save the America from the same fate, and while they have not decided just what they will do with the craft, it is believed it will ultimately be used in Boston waters as a museum, like the whaler that is used as a whaling museum at New Bedford.

The sale of the America today was by Paul Butler and his sister, Mrs. Blanche Butler Ames of Lowell, through Hollis Burgess of Boston.

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BREAD PRICE CUT IS TO BE ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction of bread prices will be recommended by the Food Administration, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, announced today. His recommendations are expected to be followed, assuring a cheaper loaf.

Mr. Hoover said: "The Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the cost of baking and distribution of bread is expected to be completed in a few days. As soon as this data can be properly considered, the Food Administration intends to announce its views as to standards, shape and composition of bread, and to make recommendations to the bakers, retailers and consumers as to cooperation in reduction of price."

Mr. Hoover is expected to recommend economies in deliveries and appeal to consumers to buy over the counter. What standard size loaf he will recommend was not indicated. His advisers incline toward European methods, by which bread is marketed at prices much lower than in the United States. A four-pound loaf in England sells for 20 cents, or 5 cents a pound over the counter. This is made possible, however, by the Government selling wheat at cost or below.

CANADA NOW TO ENFORCE AWARD

Government Acts on Telegra-
phists' Strike by Sending Ulti-
matum to Company Calling
Upon It to Accept Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, has delivered an ultimatum to the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company which, it should be mentioned, is the property of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to the effect that unless the company accepted the award of the Board of Conciliation, the Government would find means to compel it to do so.

The Minister, in the course of an interview, expressed indignation at the action of the company, whose duty it was to accept the majority award whether it was acceptable to it or not.

Before taking further action the Minister is awaiting a telegram from the company's manager, notifying him that the award of the board had been accepted by the company. The Minister added that he was not encouraging the strike; he was simply encouraging the men to get what they were entitled to.

The Great North Western Telegraph Company is not to be allowed to import operators from the United States to break the strike, according to a decision arrived at by the Government and communicated to the delegation which waited upon the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, on Wednesday. In consequence of this decision, 10 strike breakers have already been deported.

Importation by the company of telegraphers from the United States was planned to break the present strike. Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphers and telegraphists employed by brokers indicated that they would go out on a sympathetic strike if the strike-breakers from the United States were allowed to work here. The striking employees declared that the importation of the strike-breakers was a distinct breach of the Alien Labor Act.

STEAMER REPORTED SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The British steamer Wentworth has been reported here as having been sunk by a submarine on Sep. 8, with a loss of all on board. The Wentworth displaced 3528 tons.

TERMS FOR THE EVACUATION OF BELGIUM GIVEN

Germany's Foreign Secretary
Makes Known Conditions —
Claims Right to Develop
German Interests There

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The wireless press quotes an official Berlin message as stating that the German Government has supplemented its note to the Vatican by a verbal communication made to the Papal Nuncio at Munich by Herr von Kuehlmann, specifying the conditions under which Germany is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium. These are:

1.—Restoration and independence of Belgium.
2.—Germany to contribute a share of the compensation to be paid Belgium for war damages, while Belgium gives a guarantee that any such menace as threatened Germany in 1914 will be excluded henceforth, and undertakes to maintain the administrative separation of Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany.
3.—Germany to have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp.

A semi-official communication to the German press explaining the foregoing is also quoted. The German Government, it states, intentionally avoided stating more clearly the conditions thus outlined, and omitted mention of the question of the throne as this is a Belgian domestic matter. These conditions, it adds, are compatible with the dignity of Belgium, and the chief question is how will the guarantees enumerated be formulated.

Mr. Asquith at Leeds

Former British Premier Describes Kind of Peace Allies Are Fighting For

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LEEDS, England (Thursday)—Mr. Asquith's speech at a meeting here last night convened by the War Aims Committee was a comprehensive and impressive restatement of the Allies' war aims.

For some time there has been a demand that the Allies' war aims should be restated, and in connection with the campaign which has been undertaken by the War Aims Committee to redirect the thought of the people to the objects for which the Allies are fighting, it was hoped that some of the recognized national leaders who were to speak would take the opportunity to make a statement which would be a national pronouncement for the benefit of the whole world.

Mr. Asquith has now made such a statement. While much that he said was not new, except as to the manner of saying it, there were some especially striking passages.

Beginning with the declaration that the Allies were fighting for the peace of the world, which was worth any sacrifice except that of the things which make peace worth having, and were fighting to insure its stability by basing it on the solid rock of right, internationally recognized and guaranteed, he said very emphatically, "Peace in this sense is not to be found, as it has so often been sought in the past, in the cessation of active hostilities, followed by a process of territorial bargaining to be embodied in paper protocols and pacts and left there at the mercy of a chapter of accidents."

Toward the close of his speech, in defining the second of two positive aims of peace for which the Allies are fighting, he said that a peace however well initiated by necessary ethical and geographical changes would not be worth many years' purchase if it permitted the opening or reopening of an era of velle warfare.

Mr. Asquith then said, "It is immaterial by what methods, whether of preparation or of precaution, or under what forms, naval, military, diplomatic, or economic, the disturbing and disruptive forces are allowed to operate. We must banish once for all from our catalogue of maxims the time-worn fallacy that if you wish for peace you must make ready for war. Speaking not as a Utopian or dreamy idealist, but as one with a long and close experience of the hard realities of politics, I assert that we are waging not only a war for peace but a war against war."

Peace was not to be found, Mr. Asquith also said, in any arrangement imposed by the victor on the vanquished, ignoring the principle of right and setting up a defiance of historic traditions, aspirations and liberties of the peoples affected. Such so-called treaties, he said, simply provided fertile breeding ground for future wars. And as a crucial example of the folly and futility of transactions of this kind he instanced the treaty of 1871, when Germany dismembered France by appropriating Alsace-Lorraine. After quoting passages showing that Bismarck and Moltke had realized, from diverse standpoints, what this annexation would involve, Mr. Asquith emphatically declared that by far the larger share of the calamities now devastating the world was to be traced, directly or indirectly, to this single act of international



Scene of latest British offensive

Pressing the Germans back on a line between St. Julien and Hollebeke, Sir Douglas Haig's forces have stormed the village of Zonnebeke and made other important gains.

spoliation and its inevitable consequences. Commenting on the German Chancellor's reply to the papal note, which he described as "teeming with nebulous and unctuous generalities," Mr. Asquith asked again for a definite reply, which could be given in a couple of sentences, to his inquiries as to whether Germany was ready to restore what she took away from France in 1871 and whether she was ready to give back to Belgium her full independence, political and economic, without fetters or reservation, and with as complete an indemnity as any material compensation could provide for the devastation of her territory and the sufferings of her people? Assurances on these points would be worth whole columns of pious platitudes.

Speaking on the negative side of the allied war aims, Mr. Asquith declared it had never been the part of the allied war policy, as the Pan-Germans pretended, to aim at the annihilation of Germany, or its permanent degradation. It was roughly true that every country had the government it deserved, and he instanced Russia as illustrating the fact that the process of eliminating bad government was apt to be costly and protracted, but there was nothing in this war that had aroused more widespread surprise and consternation than that German opinion should have in early stages condoned with tolerance, and should now have come to applaud further, the worst and most barbarous transgressions of the German Government notwithstanding it was Prussian militarism which had been and was their objective, since it chose to force matters to an issue, "but for German democracy we have no other wish than that, having shaken off this soul-destroying incubus, it should learn the lessons and enjoy in full measure the blessings of freedom."

Then Mr. Asquith defined the positive side of the case, giving two aims of peace, one immediate and one ulterior. The first was not the restoration of the status quo, not the revival, in some revised shape, of the balance of power, but the substitution for this of an international system with place in it for great and small states, and under which both may be insured a stable foundation and independent development. He assumed, as a matter of course, the evacuation by the enemy of the occupied territories of France and Russia and he indicated also that the Allies stood for a readjustment of those territorial arrangements in Central and Eastern Europe, purely artificial in their origin, offensive to the wishes and interests of the populations most directly concerned, which, while they remained, would continue to be the seed plots of unrest and of potential war, and which affected Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Poland, Greece and the southern Slavs.

After stating the second aim of peace, already mentioned, Mr. Asquith said, for the first time in history they might make an advance to the realization of the ideal to which great men of action in the past, such as Henry IV of France, no visionary but a practical statesman, had been groping their way. That was the ideal, now that America had joined in, of a world-wide policy uniting peoples in a federation, of which justice would be the base and liberty the corner stone.

Limitation of armaments, acceptance of arbitration as the normal and national solvent of international disputes, relegation of wars of ambition and aggression between states to the same category of obsolete follies in which they class the faction fights of old republics and petty conflicts of feudal lords, would be milestones marking the stages of the road.

With these changes, which would not come in a day, Mr. Asquith expressed expectation of profound modifications, not only in the external, but in the internal relations of states in the industrial and economic worlds. This was not a dynastic or capitalist war, but one in which the free peoples of the world had offered and spent their own and their children's lives. After this common discipline, which had spared no class in society, they must see the things that affected their daily lives and their relation to one another in a new and truer perspective than was ever possible before. Until that issue was decided, and that decision could not be long delayed, in his opinion they must keep their powder dry.

Opening Session of Reichstag.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—"He who attempts to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and his people bites on granite," declared Herr Kaempff, president of the Reichstag, at the opening session today. Dispatches from Berlin quoted him also as demanding to know how President Wilson could continue to talk the protection of small nations in the face of the fact that he left Greece in the lurch."

Offer Not Considered in Good Faith.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In official circles here the reported offer of Germany to surrender Belgium is not considered to be in good faith. It is considered that the offer is in line with the fixed policy to make gradual concessions until offers are made that are sufficiently attractive to bring about an armistice.

ARMY ORDERS.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:
Capt. John G. Hotz, retired, is relieved from duty at headquarters Western Department and will proceed home.
Maj. John H. Cunningham, coast artillery corps, national guard, will report to the commanding general, Western Department.
Maj. Dennis P. Quinn, judge advocate, is relieved from duty as assistant to the judge advocate of the Philippines Department.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

road the English regiments carried the spur known as the Tower Hamlets, and occupied the German field works on its eastern slope. So far some thousand prisoners have been taken, and a great number of violent counter-attacks have been repulsed. The very violence of these counter-attacks and the carelessness of loss displayed in delivering them is, however, perhaps the greatest proof which could be given of the seriousness with which the Germans regard the operation.

German Attacks Unavailing.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—German troops struck two desperate but unavailing blows on the Chemin des Dames last night, today's official statement reported.

The first attack centered around Cerny. It followed a tremendous German artillery bombardment. French troops broke down the attacking waves by concentrated fire, throwing the enemy back with heavy losses.

The second assault was around Calonne Plateau and the Casemates. It, likewise, was repelled.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the statement reported failure of German raids and the same in Alsace and Lorraine.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—The German official report issued on Wednesday night follows:

The battle in Flanders between Langemarck and Hollebeke—a front of 15 kilometers—still continues. The enemy troops have succeeded at places in penetrating as far as one kilometer deep into our fighting zone, where desperate fighting is proceeding.

An earlier report said:

Western Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Flanders battle front the artillery action has again been strongly revived since Tuesday. In the morning our troops recaptured by a strong assault part of the territory north of the Menin-Ypres Road, which we lost Thursday.

With the closest concentration of their artillery fire and employing large forces, the British attempted to push us back again by violent counter-attacks four times repeated. The enemy troops were repulsed and the ground recaptured between Polygon Wood and the highroad was maintained by us. In addition to sanguinary losses the British lost over 250 prisoners.

In the evening the fire increased in strength along the coast. Ostend being again bombarded from the sea and the land, and from the Yser to the Lys. After a strong fire during the night the artillery activity increased to drumfire this morning from Houthulst Wood to the Comines-Ypres Canal. On the greater part of this front British infantry attacks then began, and the battle is in full swing.

In Artois and on both sides of St. Quentin the artillery activity frequently increased. In the evening the British attacked at Gonnelieu and temporarily penetrated our trenches. Counter-attacks drove the enemy forces back.

Front of the German Crown Prince: In several sectors along the Aisne and in Champagne, a lively fire has directed against our positions and our batteries, which took up the battle energetically. Reconnoitering engagements ended in our favor.

Before Verdun the artillery battle developed at intervals to one of great violence on the eastern bank of the Meuse. South of Beaumont the French delivered a fruitless attack against the trenches we captured recently.

In the evening our aviators again attacked London and coastal points on both sides of the Channel. Bombs were dropped on Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines and Dunkirk. They were observed to have an incendiary effect. One of our airplanes did not return.

On land our opponents lost 15 airplanes yesterday.

Eastern Theater—Front of Prince Leopold: Near Jacobstadt, on Lake Drisviaty and west of Luts and Tarnopol, the Russian artillery showed greater activity than recently. South of the Sereth, the German shock troops broke through to the rear lines of the Russian positions. After the destruction of enemy trench establishments they returned with more than 150 prisoners and several machine guns.

In Macedonia the situation is without change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's communiqué says later accounts show that the fighting on the battle front yesterday afternoon and evening was exceedingly severe. The enemy troops spared no effort to regain the important ground captured by us. Between 4 p. m. and 7 p. m. four separate counter-attacks were made in great strength against our new front from Tower Hamlets to the St. Julien-Gravenstafel Road. The struggle was most severe in the area south of Polygon Wood, where the English, Scottish, Welsh and Australian troops defeated repeated attempts to break into our positions. The enemy attacks were all repulsed after fierce fighting in which the German losses from our artillery and infantry fire were extremely heavy. Later in the evening, the fighting "gradually died down," leaving our troops in possession of the ground they had captured during the day.

The official report made public on Wednesday night says:

Our attack this morning was delivered on a total front of nearly six miles from south of Tower Hamlets to

east of St. Julien. Our operations were entirely successful.

Later in the day the enemy forces delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along our new front, resulting in hard fighting, which is still continuing at certain points.

South of the Ypres-Menin road an attack carried out by English troops successfully completed the capture of the Tower Hamlets spur and gained possession of strong German field works on its eastern slopes, which formed our objectives.

A powerful counter-attack in the direction of Gheluvelt was repulsed.

On the right of our main attack, north of the Ypres-Menin road, our troops met obstinate resistance and heavy fighting took place in the area across which the enemy troops counter-attacked on Tuesday.

After a severe struggle lasting throughout the greater part of the day, English and Scottish battalions drove the enemy troops from their positions and accomplished the task allotted to them of securing the flank of our principal attack.

In their advance our troops relieved two companies of Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders who had held out with great gallantry during the night in a forward position in which they had been isolated by the enemy attack on Tuesday morning.

In the afternoon the enemy forces delivered another counter-attack in great strength in this sector, where fierce fighting is still continuing.

Further North Australian troops cleared the remaining German trenches and captured a German trench system to the east of it, which formed their objectives for the day.

On their left, English, Scottish and Welsh battalions penetrated the enemy defense to a depth of nearly a mile, stormed Zonnebeke and gained the line of their objective.

During the afternoon a counter-attack directed against our new positions east of Polygon Wood was repulsed.

On the left of our attack, North Midland and London Territorials, attacking on both sides of the Wietje-Gravenstafel and St. Julien-Gravenstafel roads, also captured their objectives and beat off a counter-attack. In this area our line has been advanced to a depth of half a mile across a country defended by a large number of fortified farms and concrete redoubts.

Early in the afternoon the Germans delivered a second counter-attack with large forces and succeeded in pressing back our line a short distance on a narrow front. Our troops, counter-attacking in turn, at once recaptured the greater part of the lost ground.

Over 1000 prisoners have been taken in these operations. A very large number of German fallen have been found on the ground captured, and the enemy losses, both in our attacks and in their subsequent counter-attacks, have again been heavy.

Yesterday morning's communiqué says: "At 5:50 we attacked on a wide front in the battle sector east and northeast of Ypres. Our troops are reported to be making good progress. A successful raid was carried out during the night in the face of strong opposition by the Suffolk troops east of Gouzeaucourt. Two occupied dugouts were destroyed and many other Germans were killed by bayonet. We also captured a few prisoners and a machine-gun."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday night says:

There was marked activity by the artillery on both sides at several points along the Aisne front and on the right bank of the Meuse. Our batteries dispersed enemy concentrations north of Beaumont.

On Sept. 25 two German airplanes were brought down in combat and two others were seriously damaged. Railway stations at Roulers and Lichtervelde in Belgium, cantonnements at Nantillois and stations at Brielleux, Metz and Wolpuy were conspicuously sprinkled with projectiles by our aircraft.

Eastern theater (Sept. 25): The artillery action has diminished along the whole front except on the Lower Struma, where it was quite intense today. British and Serbian aviators successfully bombarded enemy encampments around Demir-Hissar, Dolran and Nonte.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

Brief and violent artillery actions occurred on the Aisne front in the sector between Hurbise and Craonne. An enemy attack on our small posts north of Jouy was repulsed. Our detachments penetrated the German lines south of Cerny, northwest of Bermercourt and in the Champagne, near Tahure. We brought back 10 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting was continued with intensity between Beaumont and Bezonvaux.

It is confirmed, after the interrogation of prisoners, that the fruitless attack made by the Germans against our position north of Chaume Wood on Sept. 24 cost them very heavy losses. The number of prisoners left in our hands has reached 132, of whom four are officers.

Everywhere else the night passed calmly.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Along the entire front our gallant patrols have caused damage to the enemy forces and otherwise harassed them. Prisoners have been taken in the Posina region and arms and ammunition on the Carso front.

This morning our airplanes bombarded railway establishments in the Podberda Baza Valley and this afternoon those of the Prosecco coastal line. Altogether five tons of bombs were dropped with visible effective results.

RUSSIAN ARMY REFORM URGED

Dissolution of So-Called Shock Battalions Demanded by the Soviet-Radicals Call for a New Temporary Cabinet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Dissolution of the so-called shock battalions has been demanded by the military section of the Soviet, because it considers that "from the standpoint of principle," there should not be in the army bodies of privileged soldiers monopolizing the right "to give their lives for their country's liberty," which is the common right of all soldiers. It is further maintained that such battalions characterize the Russian Army as refusing to defend liberty and diminish the efficiency of the army by setting up a class of heroes in contrast with a mass of conscientious soldiers.

Mr. Kerensky returned here yesterday from headquarters.

General Korniloff, with a party of other generals and officers concerned with him in his adventure, have been removed to Pskov, in Mogilev province, where they are to be kept until their trial. The Kieff Soviet, acting in agreement with the southwestern front military organizations, have refused to hand over General Korniloff's supporters, Generals Denikin and Markoff and others, to the government commission who have been appointed to deal with the investigation of the Korniloff adventure. The Kieff Soviet have resolved to bring the trial before a revolutionary military tribunal, although action has been postponed for a week in an effort to find a solution of the question.

The former Assistant Minister of War, Mr. Savinkoff, has published a statement in the Bourse Gazette in which he endeavors to exonerate General Korniloff from any real complicity in the plot against the Provisional Government. The statement in effect shows General Korniloff was the victim of a plot hatched by some generals and other prominent individuals, including the former Procurator of the Holy Synod, Vladimir Lvoff, who deliberately provoked a misunderstanding between General Korniloff and Mr. Kerensky.

Mr. Savinkoff maintains that up to the very last, General Korniloff's march on Petrograd was the result of this misunderstanding.

Notwithstanding the dissolution of the Finnish Diet by the Provisional Government on July 31, the Diet's president has convened a setting for Sept. 28, maintaining that the passing of several urgent financial and economic bills makes this course unavoidable.

By 119 votes to 101, the Central Committee of the Soviet has expressed itself in favor of coalition government from which the Cadets are to be excluded when the new government is formed. The Cosaks have declared their intention of not participating in the Petrograd Soviet Democratic conference, which they characterize as purely a Soviet party meeting.

General Tcheremisoff, whose army corps captured Haliex, has been appointed commander-in-chief on Russia's northern front and General Voilestchenko, commander-in-chief of the southwestern front, succeeds General Tcheremisoff.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—A joint meeting of the social revolutionaries and the Peasants', Soldiers' and Workmen's deputies last night adopted a resolution that the pending democratic congress elect a committee of its own which henceforth would constitute the Cabinet, superseding the present Provisional Government.

It was decided to submit this plan to the congress for a vote. The Bolshevik members who were present demanded that all the Cabinet members belong to their party. The Conservative elements declared the Cabinet must be a coalition one, while the Moderates suggested a compromise. Their proposition was that there be a coalition Cabinet but that it be responsible only to the congress.

As the size of the congress, comprising 1700 members, precludes its sitting permanently, it is planned to elect a smaller body which will claim to be the all-Russian Parliament, sitting until the Constituent Assembly is chosen.

ONLY TWO AIRMEN REACHED LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The commander-in-chief of the home forces has issued a statement on the air raids. The latest reports state that the first group of raiders which approached London last night were turned back by gun fire, not more than two machines actually penetrating the defenses. These machines dropped a number of bombs in the southeastern outskirts of London about 7:45 p. m., damaging some dwelling houses, killing six and injuring 16 persons. The second group of raiders which approached London half an hour later were driven off. Bombs were dropped in various localities in southeast England, but up to the present no casualties or damage has been reported.

A hospital in the southeastern suburb was only saved by the prompt action of an attendant. An incendiary bomb fell on a stone pathway near the main premises, and the attendant threw a bucket of water on it, rendering it harmless. Several small shops in the same district were damaged.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Work for the Simmons College War Library Fund continues today. Con-

tributions of \$100 were received yesterday. The executive board for the senior class consists of Miss Helen Jacobs, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Gladys Sands and Miss Laura Crabtree. The Athletic Association board: Miss Jean McCaffrey, Miss Mildred Gordon, Miss Ruth Scully, Miss Elizabeth Schofield, succeeds Miss Margaret Milne as treasurer.

WEEKLY RECORD OF SUBMARINES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the fact that Germany is known to be making the greatest possible effort during the present month with her submarines, last week's shipping casualties as published last night by the Admiralty are satisfactory. Particulars of the sinkings by submarine, as published by the Admiralty for the week ending Sept. 23, are as follows:

Arrivals, 2775; sailings, 2691.

British merchantmen over 1600 tons, sunk by mine or submarine, including one previously, 13; under 1600 tons, 2.

Fishing vessels sunk, 2.

British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including 3 previously, 10.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 31 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week Arrivals and Vessels % Beat off

ending departures sunk sunk attacks

Feb. 23.... 4,541 21 0.46 12

March 4.... 5,005 23 .45 12

March 11.... 3,944 17 .43 16

March 18.... 5,982 24 .47 19

March 25.... 4,747 25 .52 13

April 1.... 4,680 31 .66 18

April 8.... 4,773 19 .40 14

April 15.... 4,710 28 .60 15

April 22.... 5,707 55 1.06 27

April 29.... 4,406 61 .94 24

May 6.... 4,871 46 .94 34

May 13.... 5,120 23 .45 19

May 20.... 5,422 27 .49 9

May 27.... 4,837 19 .34 17

June 3.... 5,835 18 .34 17

June 10.... 5,589 32 .57 23

June 17.... 5,890 32 .54 31

June 24.... 5,799 28 .48 27

July 1.... 5,591 20 .36 16

July 8.... 5,696 17 .30 17

July 15.... 5,748 18 .31 12

July 22.... 5,582 24 .43 15

July 29.... 5,523 21 .38 9

Aug. 5.... 5,469 23 .42 13

Aug. 12.... 5,442 16 .29 13

Aug. 19.... 5,602 18 .32 12

Aug. 26.... 5,309 23 .43 6

Sept. 2.... 5,816 23 .47 9

Sept. 9.... 5,612 18 .32 12

Sept. 16.... 5,432 28 .51 6

Sept. 23.... 5,466 15 .27 10

Twelve French Vessels Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Admiralty has issued the following particulars regarding French shipping losses for the week ending Sept. 23: Arrivals of vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons at French ports, 995; departures, 1010; French vessels sunk by submarine or mine over 1600 tons, seven, which includes one lost in the preceding week; vessels sunk under 1600 tons, five, which includes two for the preceding week. No French ships were unsuccessfully attacked nor were any French fishing boats sunk.

Italian Shipping Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following particulars regarding Italian shipping have been issued for the week ending Sept. 23: Vessels of all nationalities entering Italian ports, 540, with a gross tonnage of 415,720; departures, 470 vessels with a tonnage of 339,690. Fishing vessels and coastal steamers are not included in these figures. The Italian vessels sunk were one over 1600 tons and six small sailing ships under 1600 tons. A steamer and sailing ship were damaged but reached port.

GENERAL GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Convicted of high treason in the court here on Wednesday, General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, was sentenced to hard labor for life.

The jury deliberated seven hours and announced that they had arrived at a verdict of guilty on 12 of the 13 counts preferred. A verdict of not guilty on the first charge, accusing General Soukhomlinoff of inaction and inertia during the war, with the object of assisting the enemy by weakening the Russian armed forces, was rendered. The jury found no extenuating circumstances and the procurator demanded the highest penalty—imprisonment for life at hard labor.

General Soukhomlinoff, making his speech, defended himself against the charge of irregularity in his accounts, saying that he was obliged to keep them from memory.

He avowed that he always had been an ardent reformer and had done more for the army than his two predecessors, who together had occupied the position for 30 years. Instead of the expected 3,000,000 soldiers, he pointed out, there had been mobilized before the beginning of active operations from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000, and now there were from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000. The Germans, he declared, had lavished praise on his successful mobilization.

WOMAN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

LARAMIE, Wyo.—Mrs. E. T. David of Douglas, Wyo., has been elected president of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming to succeed Timothy F. Burke of Cheyenne, who recently resigned. Mrs. Davis is the first woman to hold this office.

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Simmons College

Work for the Simmons College War Library Fund continues today. Con-

MAYOR CURLEY IN BONDING CASE

(Continued from page one)

keeper. Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt conducted the examination.

Mr. Daly was questioned about where he got \$3000 to buy out Daniel P. Sullivan Jr., who was in 1913 a joint owner with Mr. Daly in the plumbing business. The business was then known as the Sullivan-Daly Plumbing Company. Mr. Daly said that an uncle, John Monahan, had furnished the money with which he got Edwin P. Fitzgerald to complete the deal with Mr. Sullivan. Attorney Hurlburt, narrowly questioned Mr. Daly. Mr. Hurlburt, acting special counsel for the Finance Commission, made Mr. Daly admit that he knew little of his uncle, what he did for a living and where he worked for many years.

Counsel Hurlburt for the commission questioned Mr. Daly about one John J. Cassidy, who, at the hearing held earlier this summer, was described as a New York stock broker who operated on the curb. He was said by Edwin P. Fitzgerald to have invested for him on the New York exchange and to have turned over various sums of money in 1915. Today Attorney Hurlburt read a letter from Spencer Phenix of the New York Board of Education, to the effect that the New York police had tried to find something about this John J. Cassidy in New York and at the Hotel Knickerbocker where it was testified by Mr. Fitzgerald he had written many letters.

Mr. Phenix said that the police could find no John J. Cassidy there and that at the hotel none of the clerks or other officials knew anything about such a man.

Mr. Daly produced his tax returns to the State House which he said were made from figures obtained from the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. He said the return covers both his personal returns and that from his business. He said his company was not a corporation.

He could not produce the books of the Sullivan-Daly Company, which went out of business about three months before Mayor Curley entered the firm. He did not know where the books were. He then went into such detail as he could about his uncle, Mr. Monahan, who, he said, had roved all over this country working on farms and for contractors. In 1913 he had lived for a short time in Chelsea. It was then the loan was made.

Mr. Daly said that he never returned the money to his uncle nor had he given him any note. His uncle had never asked for the money. He insisted that his uncle had always had money, although he said a will had never been found nor had any money belonging to John Monahan other than the \$3000 lent to Mr. Daly been found since 1913. He admitted that he had cared for some bills which were incurred through his uncle.

A check which Mr. Daly is alleged to have received from Edwin P. Fitzgerald for \$8000, was then taken up by Mr. Hurlburt. A loan of \$2500 was admitted by Mr. Daly to have been received from Mr. Fitzgerald Jr. Mr. Daly insisted that the money he got to secure the entire interest in the plumbing business was from his uncle. Then Mr. Hurlburt traced the passage of the \$8000 to the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, to the Exchange Trust Company, and to the private account of Daniel P. Sullivan Jr.

FRANCE GLAD TO SEE NEW TROOPS

American Soldiers' Presence in Training Camps Improves Confidence—Quick to Grasp Essentials of Modern Warfare

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It would be a remarkable thing if the French people, with their intense emotions and the highly fraternal regard they feel for the Americans, were not exhilarated by the presence in their own land of the advance party of the American Army in careful and thorough training for the fight. Of course it was natural that on the first arrival of the Americans there should be jubilation and demonstrations, but it is more interesting to note that the exhilaration experienced then is continually sustained. The joy of the idea does not weaken among the Parisians with familiarity, but increases. There is no news of the war or of soldiers which is more agreeable to the French than of the American soldiers in their training camps, and the pity is that for them there is no little of it, thanks to official precautions. France, in a word, feels immensely better for the presence of the Americans. Nothing that has taken place in the war in recent times has so much improved her confidence and spirits, and those who pay a visit to the capital now after an absence of a few months invariably remark upon its brighter disposition. Paris today is indeed little enough like the old Paris, and it would be wrong if it were, but at least, they say that it is more like it now than it has been since the early days of the war. Successful operations and the feeling that the end and victory are near have much to do with this general attitude, but the reality of American assistance, the presence on the French soil of the soldiers of the great sister republic, is certainly a factor in the making of the brave smiles of Paris now.

Paris has been looking for a pet name for the American soldiers; it has heard that an effort is being made in the United States to find one, but it can hardly wait for the American solution to this pressing problem. The early proposal of "Teddy" is not well liked, nor "Teddy" is not well liked, nor "Teddy" is not well liked. But really a name has been found for them, and the case is to all intents and purposes settled by the fact that, in a large measure, the Americans in France have been adopting it themselves. If indeed they were not the originators of it. The American soldier in France is disposed to call himself an "Amex," and he composes the name on the same lines on which the Australian and New Zealand expeditionary force called themselves "Anzacs," taking the initial letters from the words of their appellation in full. "Amex" comes from the first two letters of "American Expeditionary," and it seems to satisfy. It is so much accepted that it begins to appear in the newspapers now.

It has recently been announced that General Pershing is shortly to leave Paris and take up his quarters near to his troops. He and they have just been witnesses of, and to some extent participants in, a heartening scene. General Pershing and several high officers of his staff accompanied General Pétain for the purpose of seeing how the American soldiers received the instruction which is being given to them by a division of the Chasseurs Alpins. It is now notorious that the French instructors are astonished at the quickness of their new allies and the remarkable intuition with which they seem to be possessed. They seem to learn all the new arts of warfare in a few days, when they had been expected to take weeks. There are trench-digging competitions, sometimes between the old hands of the French army who are instructing them and the new recruits, and the French army who have been at the business since the start of the war, have little to spare in achieving this peaceful victory.

General Pétain made a thorough examination of all the facts and circumstances of the American "Installation," and was particularly to inquire as to the needs of the men and the staff. The American division then passed in review before him, and afterwards, in their presence, he presented decorations to various officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the Chasseurs, who were associated with them. One of these men, Sergeant Cathala by name, was the recipient of the Military Medal, and General Pétain noticed that his Croix de Guerre was decorated with the palm and five stars. "What did you do for that?" asked the General. "Let it pass!" answered the sergeant. "I simply did my duty like everybody else." Then the General said, "And if I were to give you the Legion of Honor?" and suiting the action to the word he pinned the cross on the breast of the soldier. While the troops were getting ready to march past, the general moved to the rear in close proximity to a number of civilians who had pressed forward to watch the proceedings. A little boy came near to him, and with a smile General Pétain said to him, "And what class are you, my boy?" "Of the class of 1914," the child answered. The general gave him a kindly pat on the cheek and remarked, "I hope that we shall not have need of you." While the Chasseurs, who have done brilliant service in the war, were marching past, the general, who did not conceal his admiration, assembled the officers round him and said, "I have had 22 years of 'colotte



American soldiers preparing a meal in their camp in France

PEACE TALK AND GERMANY'S AIMS

Close Study of Question Shows No Group, Except Minority Socialists, Ready to Submit to Any Loss as Result of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Pan-Germanism and Mittel-Europa with Berlin to Baghdad are the main currents in the flow of German political opinion, and, as has been said, there is no evidence, in the view of those who follow developments in Germany as closely as is possible from an Entente country, of any weakening in the attitude of the two parties. For the time being the middle Europeans appear, on the surface, to be having more of their own way. The Center Party in the Reichstag, the Radicals and the Majority Socialists, agreed, during the late discussions in the Reichstag, on a peace formula which was assumed to rule out the idea of annexations. That formula said:

As Aug. 4 will be the threshold of the fourth year of war, the German nation endorses the words contained in the speech from the throne: We are not animated by the lust of conquest. Germany took up arms to defend liberty, independence and territorial integrity. The Reichstag stands for peace and understanding and for the lasting conciliation of nations. Annexations, political, economic and financial oppressions, are contradictory to such peace. The Reichstag rejects all plans which aim at economic separation and the instigation of hostility amongst nations after the war. The freedom of the seas must be guaranteed. Only an economic peace will prepare the soil for friendly relations between nations. The Reichstag will energetically foster the creation of the organizations of international law. As long, however, as hostile governments do not accept such a peace, as long as they threaten conquest and violence against Germany and her Allies, the German nation will be united and will stand unshaken, fighting until the right of existence and evolution are secured for it and its allies. The German nation in its unity is invulnerable. The Reichstag knows that it agrees in this respect with the men who, in a heroic struggle, are protecting this country. The lasting gratitude of the whole of the nation is assured to them.

The Pan-Germans and Right Conservatives in the Reichstag interpreted the above as contrary to their ideals and bitterly opposed it. The National Liberals also voted against it. The Center Party, Radicals and Majority Socialists forming the majority in the Reichstag, were strong enough to stick to the resolution despite the pressure put upon them, and it was accepted by Dr. Michaelis "as I interpret it." Since then he has got into hot water because he was discovered in the effort to interpret it differently from the majority bloc. Even when he accepted it "as I interpret it" he said, "If we make peace we must first secure that the frontiers of the German Empire are made secure for all time." The Pan-Germans have frequently argued that the only way to make the frontiers of Germany secure is for Germany to control the Belgian canal line. Thus one returns to the old position: The German Government is waiting on events and will stand out for annexations and probably, unless the present governing class for the first time in the history of Prussia are unable to determine the decisions of their country, annexations in the west, if the result of the war enables them to do so.

But apart from the Pan-Germans and their attitude to the majority resolu-

tion, it appears, from the Conservative and Radical press, that the majority itself is to be regarded as only formally homogeneous. The Frankfurter Zeitung for July 19 declared that the Center read into it something quite different from the Social Democrats, and a member of the Center Party of the Reichstag has actually stated that the resolution "did not exclude an extension of German territory here and there, nor indemnities for Germany."

Before passing from German war aims a reference may be made to the idea of annexations in the east, and to the idea of a great German empire in Central Africa, stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. Annexations in the east is a subject that has sunk into the background since the Russian revolution, but it has been strongly supported in the past as being in the interests of the German peasantry, which are the foundation of German strength, as extending the German people and not merely the German state. Herr Delbrück was a well-known advocate of these ideas. The Central African empire, like annexations in the east, has always been regarded by both Pan-Germans and Middle Europeans as following automatically upon the accomplishment of their own cherished plans.

It may be noted here that the common idea that Germany demands colonies for her surplus population is quite erroneous. Generally speaking the Germans know perfectly well that for some 25 years Germany has ceased to have any surplus population of any magnitude, and that, if the surprising fall in the birthrate in Germany is any guide, Germany will not, in the future, have any particular surplus population. Moreover, it is doubtful whether a white race could colonize Central Africa, and that also is fully realized in Germany. Germany has claimed colonies in Africa as a source of raw materials like rubber, and it is argued that, as the world in future will consist of great states cut off from each other by self-dependent within tariff walls, a tropical empire is a necessity for Germany. Delbrück and other "Moderates" attach great importance to the idea.

The Pan-Germans are prepared to say little about it meantime if they can first secure the freedom of the seas. Delbrück has argued that a Central African empire, with a great black army trained and officered by Germans and well supplied with munitions, could defend itself throughout the longest war. Even if Britain remained supreme at sea this African empire could keep in touch with Germany by means of mercantile submarines. The stronger the Central African empire, moreover, the greater the force of Germany's enemies that would be held in Africa. While, with Egypt once more under Turkish control, there would be land connection all the way from Berlin to Central Africa. Finally, just as the Berlin-Baghdad scheme would enable Germany to cut the Suez Canal, the main link of the British empire, so a Central African empire, looking down on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Indian Ocean as well, and with ports on the west coast, could cut the other link connecting up the British empire by way of the Cape.

In considering how near Germany is to being in a genuine state of readiness for peace, it should be noted that the only peace conceivable to the Allies would be regarded by Germany as involving a net loss for herself. Unfortunately the closest study of German opinion does not indicate that any group, except the minority Socialists, are yet prepared to submit to actual loss as a result of the war. No group in Germany, except the minority Socialists, have admitted for a moment, for example, that they are prepared to receive neither their former colonies nor an equivalent. None of the main groups has given up the idea of securing its own aims. The Pan-Germans hope for the "freedom of the seas." The Moderates hope to end the war with Mittel-Europa to a degree in being and also Berlin to Baghdad. Even the latest formula put forward would not prevent the achievement of Mittel-Europa, and has

been read by some of those who supported it as permitting annexations and indemnities.

The various groups criticize each others' ideas, sometimes severely, but only on the basis of what is practical politics, never on the basis that their opponents' ideas are fundamentally wrong. There is, perhaps, a growing opinion in favor of the status quo ante "as they interpret it," but that is all. Only the views of the Minority Socialists provide a point of "weakness" in this solid front of imperial aggressiveness, and even if the Minority Socialists are right in claiming that they have the mass of the working people behind them, it has to be remembered that the mass of the working people have never yet, in German history, dictated its foreign policy. Whether it is actually true that the mass of the working people are behind the Minority Socialists is not a matter that it is very possible to determine, for the people have no opportunities of expressing their opinion.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The business of recruiting for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which has been transferred from the National Service Department to the Ministry of Labor, working through its employment exchanges throughout the country is now in operation. An opportunity of assisting the army is thus open to women, who are needed both at home and abroad for service with the troops to take the place of men who will be released for other purposes.

It is intended that members of the corps shall be employed in various capacities, such as clerical work, motor driving, domestic work, printing and other more technical employment in the engineering and electrical sections. The women's corps will be an auxiliary service to the British army with its own uniform, and serving under a special code of discipline. Applications will be received by the employment exchanges either for home service only, or for home or foreign service as vacancies may occur. The age limit for home service will be 18, but no candidates under 20 will be accepted for service abroad. At the moment the urgent demand is for domestic workers both to replace men and to prepare the arrangements for the other women who are to follow.

All women selected for this patriotic service, except those chosen for employment with local units, will in the first instance be posted to receiving depot hostels. These are now being established in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Warrington, Edinburgh, Bristol, Doncaster, Newcastle and Dublin, and a special hostel has been established for women chosen for foreign service. Here they will receive their uniforms and from here will be subsequently drafted to the particular units to which they will be attached.

Women desiring to offer their services should, in the first instance, apply either personally or in writing to the employment exchange nearest their homes. To apply personally will save the necessity of subsequent attendance at the exchange, though this may not be insisted on in the case of applicants living at a distance. The candidate will be interviewed and asked to fill up a form giving particulars of her age, experience, references, etc., and the capacity in which she wishes to serve; if she appears on the whole suitable, her references will be taken up, and, if these again prove satisfactory, her name will be sent forward and she will in due course be invited to attend before a selection and medical board.

The selection board will consist of a local administrator of the corps, a representative of the Employment Department, an army officer called in to advise in technical cases where women with special qualifications are required, and such additional members as may be necessary, meeting under

the chairmanship of the Recruiting Controller, who will be a woman appointed by the Adjutant General's Department. Any candidate living more than five miles away will receive a free return railway warrant, together with the notice calling her up for an interview.

Applicants who are chosen as suitable will be passed on forthwith for examination by the Medical Board, which is in every case to meet on the same day as the Selection Board, so that there will be no uncertainty or delay on this score, and a candidate having once been passed by the Medical Board, will be asked to fill up the final undertaking to enroll as from the date upon which she is free to take up duty, and will then be recognized and paid as a member of the W. A. A. C.

After selection, an applicant will according to circumstances be posted direct to her hostel, or allowed to return home until she receives her calling-up notice. In the interval she will draw her pay as a member of the W. A. A. C. from the date when she is free to take up her duty, and the calling-up notice, which will direct her how and where to join, will again be accompanied by a free railway warrant. Where necessary, women will be sent off from the station and met on their arrival.

Women who are already engaged in government or munition work, or on hospital work (V. A. D. or otherwise), as well as those working under municipal or education authorities, will not be accepted for the W. A. A. C. unless they bring with them written permission from their employer or chief to volunteer; and no woman whose husband is serving overseas will at present be accepted for employment in the same theater of war as that in which her husband is serving.

It should be particularly noted that application must in every case be made through the local employment exchanges, and not either the War Office or the headquarters of the corps at Devonshire House, where no candidates can be interviewed.

FUTURE STATUS OF LABOR IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A crowded meeting of members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers employed in Woolwich Arsenal, was held recently at Plumstead. The occasion of the meeting was the presentation of two cases of cutlery and a pair of silver dishes to Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P., in recognition of his work for the engineers last October.

In his address Mr. Anderson characterized the British Government's policy during the last three years as an attempt to cajole trade union leaders and coerce the rank and file. The policy he considered had been carried out with special success by Mr. Lloyd George in the early days of the Munitions of War Act.

Mr. Anderson then went on to say that industrial freedom had been gradually curtailed and strikers were threatened with military service. Mr. Lloyd George, he considered, did not understand the labor movement. His one aim was to get hold of the leaders and he then thought the thing was done. The Government were, however, beginning to learn that the leaders did not comprise the whole of the movement, and that the mass of trade unionists might hold views of their own which were not always those of their leaders.

Continuing, Mr. Anderson said the Government had realized that industrial unrest, he maintained, could not be got rid of by repression. As for the allegations that German gold was behind the unrest, Mr. Anderson declared that Germany had no better friends in the United Kingdom than the food profiteers. After the war, he said, labor must not be satisfied to relapse into pre-war conditions. The industrial battles of the future, he declared, would not be to gain wage advances, but for a recognition of the status of the worker, to decide whether he was to be a mere gleaner after the harvest or whether he was to take his proper share in the produce.

Eastern Steamship Lines

METROPOLITAN LINE

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VIA CAPE COD CANAL
Buzards Bay and Long Island Sound
Leave North Side India Wharf, every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.
PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 6 P. M. for Portland. (For day trips see International Line.)
INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mon., Weds. and Fri. at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.
Leave Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.
Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also City Office, 332 Washington St., and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

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ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
Makes Better Bread and meets the requirements of Food Conservation.
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SOUTH ACTS ON THE FOOD CALL

Corporation Plans to Convert Watering Place Into Great Dairy, Stock and Truck Plantation to Win the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—One of the most significant enterprises in food production launched since the United States entered the European war, was made public with the announcement that a series of great southern farm developments are planned, the first of which will be the conversion of Borden-Wheeler Springs, Ala., heretofore a "health resort," into Borden-Wheeler Farms, a gigantic dairy, stock and truck plantation.

W. C. Webber of Atlanta, president of the Fiscal Sales Company, has organized a corporation among the farmers and other land owners of Borden-Wheeler, and they will cooperate in utilizing the 5000 acres in raising cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, vegetables and dairy products.

The transformation of Borden-Wheeler Springs is one answer to President Wilson's request to the people of America to raise abundant foodstuffs. The yield from the Borden-Wheeler Farms alone is expected to have some effect in adding to the nation's food supply and reducing the cost of living.

The prospectus issued by the Fiscal Sales Company, financial agents for the Borden-Wheeler Farms, states the purposes of the corporation, summarized, as follows:

"To cooperate in the development of the largest dairy farm in the South; to employ experts in every department in order to use approved methods in raising the most essential foodstuffs at a time when they are most needed; to operate the Borden-Wheeler hotel and other buildings as a club house for stockholders and the general public; to put the mineral water on the market; to supply stockholders directly with food and dairy products; to cater to the food markets at Atlanta, Birmingham and especially the army cantonments in this territory."

Not only is the Borden-Wheeler plan of particular interest to the many families who have been accustomed to spend summer and winter vacations at the resort, but it will appeal to the general public, in that it is designed to help in meeting the great food demand that the country now faces.

Poultry will be raised on a large scale. The company is figuring on having 10,000 hens produce an annual profit of \$25,000 in eggs alone. Turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens will also be raised. The company will raise all silage and grain for its stock on the farms. A herd of not less than 250 cows will be purchased, which will be expected to yield a net profit of \$300 a year per cow in milk.

An initial herd of hogs will include 200; a herd of goats between 500 and 1000; apples, peaches and other fruits will be grown; water-ground meal will be marketed, and cream and butter; truck farming will be tried on a large scale; an apary will be started; a cold storage and meat curing plant is being considered, and a modern cannery for preserving fruits and vegetables.



Yale Padlocks

No human watchman can be in two places at one time. Yale Padlocks are watchmen that are never off the job; sentinels that know no Password but their own key. Look for the name Yale on the lock.

Stop the Sale if you don't get Yale.
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK
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Ladies' Pure Dye Silk Hose

No. 1300—\$1.35 The Pair

Black, White and all colors. Full Fashioned, Slightly, Durable. Delivered Free. Remit by check or money order.
L. M. STACKHOUSE CO.
Sole Distributors Silver Star Hosiery
1224 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa.
Catalogue Free
HOSIERY FOR THE FAMILY

LIBRARY FUND COMES SLOWLY

War Service Committee Reports
That Only About \$9000 of
\$50,000 Asked of Boston Has
Been Subscribed

With a total of \$823.22 thus far subscribed to Boston's \$50,000 quota of the \$1,000,000 war library fund, W. F. Kenney, chairman of the Library War Council for this State, today made plain the reasons for asking the public for "a million dollars, for a million books, for a million men."

Mr. Kenney said: "Hundreds of thousands of vigorous, active, earnest Americans have been suddenly snatched from a life of civil liberty and as suddenly plunged into a new life of military restraint without any of the pleasures or entertainment of their former surroundings. The cantonments and training camps are to a great extent isolated, and in nearly every instance they are far removed from the home states of the troops to be assembled."

"In establishing these cantonments and training camps the War Department has taken careful precaution to remove every dangerous influence common to military camps of the past. But this is not enough. The department recognized the danger that might arise if the lives of these young men were suddenly changed to a point where they were denied practically every pleasure that had entered into their civil life."

"Therefore, the United States Government, through the Library War Council, asks those who stay at home to help make the life of these boys a little brighter by supplying the means to furnish them good books for their dull and lonesome periods."

"According to the plans of the War Department each camp or cantonment is to be a real city, the average population being 40,000 to 50,000 men. Provision has been made for post offices, churches, office buildings and even banks. Only libraries are needed, and these the relatives and other friends of the soldiers are asked by the Library War Council to provide."

The largest individual gift so far recorded was received this morning from William Lindsey, who contributed \$1000.

The commander of the company of sailors, used at the speaking stand on the Boston Common each day to take up collections from the crowd, has offered to give the sailor who secures the largest amount in his box a 48 hours' leave of absence. On Wednesday Quartermaster W. R. Theng, the bugler, received this honor, having \$30.70 in his box.

At the South Boston Municipal Building last night, the former commander of the Mosquito Fleet, Edward L. Hopkins, offered a \$5 gold piece to any boy or girl who brought in the largest collection within the next few days.

Dean Edward F. Rousmaniere has offered to devote the entire proceeds of the collection at St. Paul's Cathedral next Sunday to the library fund.

On Friday evening a big mass meeting will be held in front of the Boston Public Library. Channing H. Cox will preside. The band from the Commonwealth Pier will furnish music and the navy has detailed Yeoman Smart and Seaman John Hyde to assist in entertaining the crowd. The speakers will be announced later.

Contributions to the fund are being made slowly in Boston and New England. There is no disguising the fact, nor does the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, headed in Boston by Charles F. D. Helden, wish to disguise it.

Contributions have been numerous but of small amounts. While every dollar counts and the committee is glad to get the small contributions, it is felt that there are many Bostonians who ought to send checks for larger amounts.

Headquarters for the Camp Library Campaign in the Warren Street district of Roxbury are at the Warren street branch of the Boston Public Library at 392 Warren Street. Miss Florence Bethune, librarian, has charge of the work, and with her assistants, Miss Belle Battis and Miss Elizabeth McShane, is working hard to raise \$500, the quota for this district.

A committee of people in the community is assisting in the drive. Persons wishing to subscribe to the Camp Library Fund may send their subscriptions to the Warren Street Library or to any member of the committee before next Sunday.

An appeal to the people of New England by states has been sent out by the New England division headquarters of the American Library Association. In it the committee asks the people of Maine to contribute the "cash yield of 100 acres of potatoes," amounting to \$40,000; New Hampshire is asked for \$25,000; Vermont, \$20,000; Massachusetts, \$200,000; Rhode Island, \$30,000, and Connecticut, \$65,000. Reports from cities and towns in Massachusetts show a decided falling off in contributions with a large deficit to be filled. Rhode Island has contributed about one-quarter of her quota with all reports not available. In Springfield, where the quota is \$6000, the amount up to last night was \$1047, and in Worcester only \$1300 of the \$5500 allotment was reported.

Several publishers have offered to supply books for the war libraries at cost price. This will reduce greatly the cost of the libraries, as all the books provided are to be new. The publishers making this offer are considered virtually contributors to the fund, and it is probable that the example they have set will be followed by other publishers.

Navy Yard Contributions
Employees in the navy yard at

Charlestown are to be given an opportunity to contribute toward the success of the War Library campaign, by the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library. A committee of 20 women under Miss Katherine Rogan, librarian of the Charlestown Library, is to be stationed in the yard in tents, open during working hours, where the donations of the workmen will be received. It is expected that this will aid materially in raising the Charlestown quota of \$500.

When approached upon the subject Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the yard, and Capt. D. J. O'Connell, captain of the yard, expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the movement and as willing to do all possible toward its advancement. The meeting planned for Friday evening at the Charlestown library has been indefinitely postponed.

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER

Dean Sarah L. Arnold of Simmons, chairman of the Women's Committee on Food Conservation will be the principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, next Thursday. It is announced today. Dean Arnold will give a general talk on food conservation.

"MOTHER EARTH" TO BE BARRED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Mother Earth Publishing Association has been notified that its publication, Mother Earth, whose editor is Miss Emma Goldman, is about to be barred permanently from the mails.

BOSTON TOLD OF TRADE IN BRAZIL

Commercial Attache of United
States at Rio de Janeiro Says
Republic Is Importing More
Goods Than Ever

William C. Downs, commercial attache for the United States at Rio de Janeiro, was a visitor in Boston today, and at Room 1801 in the Custom House tower he discussed conditions in Brazil with a number of callers who were interested in Brazilian affairs. A native of New England and a graduate of Harvard, Mr. Downs has been familiar for many years with commercial affairs in South America and he has served also in Australia in the commercial service. He is in Boston in accordance with a rule of the service that its agents should at intervals of about two years visit the United States and become familiar with conditions here as well as give information.

Brazil is importing more goods than ever before from the United States, according to Mr. Downs, but the total of the country's imports is about \$125,000,000 less than it was before the European war began. In 1913 the imports from the United States were about \$50,000,000; in the last year they were about \$75,000,000, but im-

portation from Europe has practically ceased, so with diligent seeking of Brazilian markets the United States ought to have sent some \$50,000,000 into the country.

The demand of Brazil, according to Mr. Downs, is for a wide variety of manufactured goods. Branch factories, he says, could profitably be established there. The Brazilian Government would encourage such branches. Exports from Brazil have increased in some lines, such as rubber and manganese, notably since the war began.

The manganese trade is especially a war development, and the ore is sent to the United States. In meats also the export trade has shown an increase and there is a large and permanent business in sight for this trade. German influence in Brazil is not in evidence now, Mr. Downs says. In Southern Brazil there are many Germans, but their effect upon trade and upon the political sentiment of the country is not important. He believes there is no connection of consequence between the Germans in Brazil and those in the Fatherland.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Opening exercises for the eleventh scholastic year of the Florida State College for Women were held in the college auditorium. There were more than 400 girls registered for rooms on the campus, and others who will live in improvised dormitories in the city, were also present. A faculty of 43 members has already started the year's schedule.

ROUNDUP BRINGS VALUABLE DATA

Police Discover Blue Prints,
Charts, Maps and Revolvers
—More Than 100 Arrests
Are Expected by Night

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the 90 German aliens arrested here by the police, under orders from Washington, many are skilled mechanics employed in plants working on Government contracts. More than 100 will be brought to police headquarters, by night, it has been announced.

"Valuable material to the Navy Department has been found in their possession," said Thomas J. Tunney, chief of the bomb squad of detectives. "Blue prints, charts, maps, and other documents and a collection of revolvers have been confiscated."

A large quantity of carborundum was found in the possession of one man employed in a plant where machinery for the navy is being manufactured. A small amount of this when put in the parts of a machine will completely disable it.

"We believe," said Captain Tunney, "that he received his supply from a German agent who was arrested in Christiania, Norway."

The men taken into custody had been shadowed by detectives for sev-

eral months at the request of the Navy Department. It is stated that many of them were working together and had effected an organization.

Some of those taken will be interned at Ellis Island for the duration of the war, it has been announced from the district attorney's office. Others will be tried on charges preferred at Washington.

The roundup was conducted by the entire detective force of the New York police department, directed by Captain William M. O'Flaherty of the Department of Justice, aided by Deputy Commissioner Scull and representatives of the Army and Navy.

For three weeks, it is stated, many agents of the Department of Justice have been at work in New York. They prepared a list of these Germans who, in the judgment of the Government, should be arrested. Many of these Germans had failed to take out barred zone permits and have ignored the regulations of the President's proclamation keeping them away from the waterfront and other restricted regions.

Commissioner Scull and Captain Rumney, head of the Police Department bomb squad, have issued the following statement under the censorship of the navy:

"The Navy Department and the detective bureau have been investigating enemy aliens since the declaration of war. As a result, a great number of enemy aliens were taken into custody tonight."

"Many of the men were employed in and about munitions plants. These men were going into forbidden zones with impunity. Tonight 200 men from

the detective bureau in 25 automobiles were assigned to go to all the five boroughs and get those who had been selected for internment. They will be held as enemy aliens."

"No mention of where the men were employed should be made, as it might hamper and interfere with other important work now under way. No statement of the number of men arrested will be made."

Officials have refused to give out the names of those arrested, except to say that among them is Heinrich Wettenhahn, wireless operator on the Friedrich Der Grosse. He was not arrested at the time the engineers and other members of the German liner's crew were arrested in a bomb plot.

WOMEN TO HOLD FARM MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association is to hold its fall meeting at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 3 to 5. The sessions will be devoted to "Educational Opportunities for Farmers and Gardeners," "Forestry," "Feeding the World," "Community Gardens," and "How Can I Become a Farmer?"

The association, in the interest of national conservation, has proposed the adoption by its members of the following measures: Cost accounting to the occupation of housewives, with their cooperation on a business basis, training of women for land service, organization of means to house and circulate woman farm labor, and the formation of local units of conservation.

Special prices till October 15

Catalog Sale

Special prices till October 15

Dresses Suits Coats

Prices of catalog numbers cannot be duplicated later



Georgette and
and Satin, 39.50
Georgette and
Velvet, 55.00

Prices

Chandler & Co. bought the garments in this sale considerably under the regular prices, and have marked them much lower than regular prices.

All Sizes

Any dress, gown, suit or coat in the Catalog Sale can be obtained in about any size required—an important feature.

Complete

Complete in the range of new styles—complete in assortment of colors—complete in fabrics—in finer qualities.

Many of the dresses in this sale made by Chandler & Co.'s own custom dressmakers.

Velvet Dinner Gown
Custom Made. Orchid, Turquoise, Purple, Sapphire, Black. All sizes.
Opening Sale Price 55.00
After Oct. fifteenth 65.00

Satin Dinner Gown
Silver Garniture. Black, Sapphire, Flesh, White, Blue, Pink. Sizes 36 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 49.50
After Oct. fifteenth 65.00

Chiffon Velvet Gown
Emb. and Beaded. Street Shades and Black. Sizes 38 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 68.00
After Oct. fifteenth 80.00

Chiffon Gown
Blue Fox Trimmed. Afternoon and Street Shades. Sizes 36 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 135.00
After Oct. fifteenth 150.00

Serge Dress
Satin Foundation. Black, Navy. Sizes 36 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 33.50
After Oct. fifteenth 45.00

Misses' Dinner Dress
Custom Made in Charmeuse. All Evening Colors. Sizes 14 to 20.
Opening Sale Price 55.00
After Oct. fifteenth 69.50

Misses' Georgette Dress
Sable Squirrel Trimmed. Beige, Navy, Brown, Gray. Sizes 14 to 20.
Opening Sale Price 69.50
After Oct. fifteenth 85.00

Misses' Evening Dress
Custom Made. Turquoise, Orchid, Pink, White, Mais, Black. All sizes.
Opening Sale Price 48.00
After Oct. fifteenth 65.00

Misses' Twill Dress
Combined with Charmeuse. Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 20.
Opening Sale Price 55.00
After Oct. fifteenth 65.00

Velvetwrap
Kokinsky Mink Collar.
Opening Sale Price 138.00
After Oct. fifteenth 165.00

Women's Suit
Bernice Cloth or Glove Skin, Hudson Seal or Squirrel Trimmed. All sizes.
Opening Sale Price 95.00
After Oct. fifteenth 125.00

Silvertone Suit
Hudson Seal Trimmed. Taupe, Oxford, Plum, Brown. Sizes 36 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 65.00
After Oct. fifteenth 100.00

Misses' Suit
Duvel de Laine. Taupe, Seal, Navy, Beet, Green. All sizes.
Opening Sale Price 95.00
After Oct. fifteenth 115.00

Misses' Velvet Suit
Mole Trimmed. Ruby, Blue, Green, Brown, Taupe. All sizes.
Opening Sale Price 118.00
After Oct. fifteenth 135.00

Velour Royal Coat
Hudson Seal Trimmed. Seal Brown, Concord, Navy. Sizes 34 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 128.00
After Oct. fifteenth 155.00

Velveteen Coat
Nutria Trimmed. Navy, Prune, Brown. Sizes 34 to 44.
Opening Sale Price 145.00
After Oct. fifteenth 165.00

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Established
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Century

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG—Showing fifty-six beautiful models in the Fall Sale—sent on request.



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Hats—Semi-dress, Dress, Tailored

Featuring chiefly the wonderful reproductions of foreign models by Chandler & Co.'s own skilled milliners—and the clever new models by their own designers.

Compare them with the many foreign models which Chandler & Co. are showing—in style—in smartness—in quality—in finish. Note that they equal and in some instances surpass their foreign prototypes—and at a half or a third less in prices. Many are

\$10, \$15 to \$25 and \$35

Others priced from 50.00 up to 175.00.

Colors from the soft tones of sable and seal browns to the silver grays, royal purples, sapphires, rose, flame and coral shades.

Shapes—high draped effects or low crowns—flaring sailors or close hats.

Materials—French felt, velours, metal brocades, silk beavers, velvets—fur.

New Suits—Misses' and Women's

Hundreds
priced at \$35

Hundreds
priced at \$45

Utmost in style and quality at moderate prices

Street and College Styles

Suits for Misses, 35.00

Broadcloth with Hudson seal collars, in belted models. Silvertone in new, dark shades; tailored models, button trimmed.

Tailored and Dress

Suits for Misses, 45.00

Velours, with Hudson seal band at collar, narrow shouldered style, Silvertone, in tailored effect for wear with fur sets.

Fur Trimmed and Plain

Suits for Women, 35.00

Navy, dark brown, plum, taupe and other smart colors. Styles showing snug shoulders and sleeves. Broadcloth, velours, silvertone.

Semi-Tailored

Suits for Women, 45.00

Coats in belted or straight designs, short to three-quarter lengths, Navy and other wanted shades. Silvertone, duvet de laine.

ITALY AND MOVE FOR SLAV UNITY

Antonio Pisci's Testimony Utilized to Show Existence of Anti-Austrian Movement for Unity Among Southern Slavs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, Italy.—With the object of showing the existence of an anti-Austrian movement for national unity among the Southern Slavs and of disproving the theory advanced by the imperialistic idea Nazionale that such a movement is of Austrian origin, the liberal weekly paper *Unità* publishes the following article. Its author is Antonio Pisci, coworker with the Trentino patriot Cesare Battisti. It was published in 1915 under the title "The Austro-Serbian conflict and Italian Interests." His testimony, which, as the *Unità* points out, is above suspicion, coincides with that of Cesare Battisti himself and with that of other Italian writers.

The article begins by stating that the subject of it concerns a nation numbering about 12,000 persons who are gaining a consciousness of nationality and independence whereas, until a short time before, such race feeling as they had was purely local. Before the revival of national unity, conditions had been such that their rulers had easily been able to keep them divided and subdivided and subject to foreign domination from Vienna, Budapest and Constantinople. During recent years, however, changes had taken place in the social and economic structure of the population which had made inevitable the rise of a growing feeling of patriotism and unity among the people. After Turkish rule had been confronted with this rising flood in the South, the Hapsburg monarchy found itself faced with this problem of the inevitable unity and independence of the Jugo-Slavs just as, during the last century, crises had arisen in connection with the analogous movements for unity and independence in Italy and Germany. Although, so far as culture and numbers went, the Jugo-Slav movement was not comparable with those which led to the formation of the great states of Italy and Germany, its triumph in an anti-Austrian sense would be possibly even more serious for the Dual Monarchy than those of the past century. It would imply not only the loss of 6,000,000 subjects, but the opening of a great breach in a complicated and troubled combination which it became year by year more difficult to hold together.

It was understood in Vienna that it was hopeless to endeavor entirely to suppress this current, and the attempt was made, instead, to divert it by finding a solution which, instead of constituting a menace, would have the effect of augmenting the power of the Danubian monarchy. The vital necessity of finding such a solution was realized in Austrian political circles and the conclusion came to that the only solution lay in the adoption of trialism. The example of the comparative submission to the Hapsburg policy made by the Magyar national movement after the desire for independence and unity had been partially appeased by the entrance of the autonomous Hungarian State into the military, economic and dynastic structure of the common monarchy, encouraged the idea of applying the same solution to the Slav problem. Such success implied the necessity for destroying the independence of two national nuclei, Serbia and Montenegro, which would otherwise inevitably continue to exercise an attracting influence toward separatism. In this way the instinct of preservation reinforced the feeble tendency toward expansion and an empire founded on militarism obtaining in the various governing circles in Austria. The exigencies of the situation might necessitate the continuation of the nominal existence of these two little kingdoms, but only on the condition that they stood in the same relationship to the Hapsburgs as that maintained at one time by the Duchy of Modena and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Against this Viennese solution of the problem of the Southern Slavs, stood the anti-Austrian movement now shared by the majority of these Southern Slav peoples and which recognized Serbia as having the same mission toward their aspirations as that fulfilled by Piedmont toward Italian unity and independence. No compromise was possible between these two opposite tendencies, one or the other must give way and disappear entirely. Although the fortune of arms or some artificial diplomatic devices might prevent such a consummation by means of some Novara or some Villafranca, yet just as, in the case of Italy, such an event would be a momentary truce worse for everyone concerned than a definite solution. The attempt to determine a situation of extreme gravity which drove Austria-Hungary's policy to prepare for and desire a war with Serbia and to conduct the preliminaries in such a way as to render impossible any intervention toward a peaceful solution finally produced the great convulsion of the Balkan War of 1912 and 1913. The Slav subjects of the monarchy considered this war as a national war, almost as a holy war. In spite of prohibition they sent help in the shape of volunteers and money, and in spite of prohibition and legal proceedings every time news came of a Serbian, Bulgarian or Montenegrin victory all the Slav towns in the monarchy were the scenes of rejoicings.

In this way, under the eyes of those in authority who dared not interfere because the movement was too vast, the news of the taking of Scutari and of the arrival of the Serbs at Durazzo were acclaimed publicly, and these victories were held to be gained, less

over the Turks than over the other hereditary enemy, the German-Austrians. Men who were among those mobilized that winter and who passed some months in Southern Dalmatia and in Herzegovina had assured the writer that in those parts, the general levy (landsturm) was enforced, not because the men might be needed in case of a war with Montenegro, but solely that all the population able to bear arms might be subject to the rigors of military discipline and in order to put an end to the exodus of volunteers. In spite of this, and although enrolled under German non-commissioned officers, not only the men of the landsturm and the landwehr, but also the Slav troops in the regular army, manifested their delight at every success of the enemies of their Government. In the first period of the war the belief in the certain triumph of the Turkish army was held as a dogma, and the Bulgarian and Serbian victories were so rapid, and so swift the collapse of the Turkish forces, that their good friends in Vienna had not time to think of any means of helping them. It was hoped in Vienna that an ally would be found in Rumania who would be ready to begin hostilities with Serbia, thus saving Austria from the odium and the danger of herself taking the initiative. When under the pressure of public opinion the attitude of the Rumanian turned out to be quite different from that hoped for by Austria, this disappointment strengthened the proposals for more fundamental measures.

War, in Signor Pisci's opinion, was decided on at that time, and only delayed in order to complete preparations and find an excuse, when the sudden attack of the Bulgarians, evidently promoted by Austria, led to new triumphs by the Serbian army. Those directing Austrian policy came to the conclusion, shown in a thousand ways, that it was vital to the continuation of Austrian dominion over the Southern Slavs to crush Serbia completely, possibly by annexations, or at least by complete military, political and economic subjection under the appearance of a nominal independence. If by the military successes of the two Central Empires the possibility for the Jugo-Slav population of an Austrian combination identical with or analogous to the trialistic project, should be strengthened, the suppression and rapid absorption of the Italian population in the Venezia Giulia would inevitably follow. In that region, therefore, it was indeed a case of "now or never." If, on the other hand, a combination of the national causes in the Balkans and Serbia, carried the center of gravity of the Jugo-Slav nucleus farther south, the interests and the rights of Italy would be more easily adjusted with the new neighbors.

TRANSPORTATION NEEDS DESCRIBED

"Inefficient transportation or selfishly controlled terminals at our great national ports are now recognized as a check to national prosperity," said Edward F. McSweeney, former chairman of the Boston Port Directors, at the opening lecture Wednesday night of the new course in transportation being given this year at Boston University College of Business Administration. The college shows a total increase of 138 students over last year's enrollment, the freshman class numbering 245, while 750 have enrolled in the evening courses. Mr. McSweeney said that the present Government operation of the railroads emphasizes the disadvantages of Boston's transportation handicap, and he declared that every great city, excepting Boston, is working hard to improve terminal facilities and to relieve traffic.

A meeting of those who have registered in the course at Boston University for dependent wives and kinwomen of soldiers in actual service has been called for Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 a. m. to consider days of meeting and course to be established.

QUINCY TO HAVE DESTROYER PLANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced that a large share of the \$350,000,000 appropriation which Secretary Daniels has requested to fulfill the Navy Department's program for construction of torpedo boat destroyers will be expended in Quincy, Mass. The Government will give the Fore River Ship Building Company whatever financial assistance it may need in the erection of a great destroyer plant.

Secretary Daniels said recently that the Quincy corporation was doing better than any other shipbuilding company in the United States and is deserving of any government assistance it might need.

STANDARDS FOR AIRPLANE PARTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Standards for airplane parts and equipment, worked out by the Society of Automotive Engineers, will be laid before the manufacturers for approval at their meeting here next week and are expected to simplify greatly the task of obtaining quickly the things needed not only by the Government, but by the allied armies.

The Government has now contracted for a great number of training planes of the standardized type adopted for all the co-belligerents. Enough of these are in sight and certain of delivery to permit some firms heretofore engaged in training craft to be diverted to fighting machines.

YOM KIPPUR SERVICES

With Yom Kippur services at all the Jewish temples and synagogues yesterday the 10 penitential days following the opening of the Jewish New Year closed last night. Large attendance marked all the services.

CULTIVATION OF SPANISH WASTES

Question of Afforestation Now Engaging Attention of the Country—Viscount Eza Giving Close Study to Problem

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Attention is now being given in Spain to the important question of afforestation. According to a law passed in 1908 various powers were given to the Government in this direction which have not been exercised. The Minister of Public Works, Viscount Eza, is now giving close study to this law with a view to putting it into practice as far as possible. One thing determined upon is the preparation of a thorough governmental analysis or "catalogo" of the protective hills and mountains or "montes protectores." This would have been entered upon immediately, but for some irritating difficulties of a technical character in the way of applying funds voted already for public works to such a purpose, and a special credit will have to be obtained. On the other hand, a proposal having been made to the Minister that it would be wise and profitable to consider the best ways and means of extracting from the mountains of Hecho and Anso in the province of Huesca the various products which they are known to possess in abundance, he has appointed Señor Fernando Baro, professor in the School of Ingenieros de Montes, at a fee of 3000 pesetas, to make a thorough study of this matter and report upon it. Señor Baro has specialized in such work and is the author of an instructive and important book entitled "Transportes Forestales."

This matter of afforestation, of filling up the sad, reproachful and very extensive blank spaces on the surface of Spanish territory, is one of the utmost importance to the country and is shown by the new and serious attention that is being given to the supreme question of cultivating its own soil and exploiting its own riches. There are some keen observations on the subject in the last issue of the "Resena Geografica y Estadistica de Espana," a monumental statistical work embracing Spain in its entirety and prepared and published by the Ministry of Public Instruction. In some general remarks on this subject it is stated: "The decline of our ancient forestal riches is very rapid. Year after year we see lands that were once leadily luxuriant becoming more waste; the rainfall becomes continually scarcer, the mountain sierras present the appearance of bare skeletons of rock, and huge portions of our territory fall into a desert state. In the desert of Violada, which the railway crosses between Zaragoza and Huesca, no trace of human habitation exists for many leagues. All that part of the province of Zaragoza which is included between the sierra of Alcuérria and the River Ebro is a desert of 200,000 hectares, with an average altitude of 400 meters, which, in spite of the proximity of the Pyrenees, generates vast currents of water which flow to the sea without conferring any benefit."

On the same borders of Zaragoza there is displayed the estepa (steppe, or barren plain) in all its nudity; the Ebro flows without being made use of, the earth looks as if it had been calcined, not having the least vestige of green upon it, and the hills that surround the course of the river are completely bare, and deformed by deep gorges caused by the water in the rainy season dragging to the bottom the barren surfaces of the slopes. In the province of Avila the railway crosses an immense desert which was not there some centuries back. Many towns and villages of that province have names which are not justified today and which prove to us the existence at one time of great woods. In Santa Cruz de Pinares there remains today scarcely a single pine; at Navalperal de Pinares there is now only a small plantation which was started a few years ago by the Ingenieros de Montes, and there is not a single pine remaining of all those that once gave their name to the place. Between Leon and the provinces of the north and northwest there is another desert with a number of populated spots which are very miserable. Great deserted zones exist also in Old Castile, Alcala, Extremadura and Andalusia. In the province of Salamanca there are numerous deserted parts, and of many towns and villages that once existed there only the sites and the names remain. On the seashore between Huelva and Cadiz, and bounded on the east by the Guadaluquivir, there is a desert of 2250 square kilometers.

"These deserted zones are due sometimes to the natural conditions of the soil, which nobody tries to improve, and more frequently to the denuding of our mountains. In Spain there are lands that, by their situation, by their dryness and by the composition of their soil, are naturally arid, although capable of improvement and of being made fit for cultivation. These lands are real steppes of gypseous, clayey or siliceous soil, from which nothing better can be produced today than poor halophilous plants of a dull gray color, the only things capable of resisting the great dryness and an annual thermometric range of 60 degrees. These Spanish estepas have the appearance of wide, smooth plains, if the soil is of a sandy or clayey nature, and are made up of hills or round plateaux of small altitude and separated by gorges, if gypsum and calcium carbonates prevail. The estepas occupy vast areas of Spain in its eastern, central and southern parts, offering a great contrast to the fertility of some neighboring territories, which are like a real oasis in a desert. Aranjuez is situated in an

estepa which begins in Madrid itself and which embraces half of New Castile.

"From all this it is to be deduced that our soil today, agriculturally considered, is very poor. The mining engineer, Señor Lucas Mallada, indicated its poverty a few years ago in this way: 'Absolutely bare rock—10 per cent; land very slightly productive, either through limited altitude or dryness, or its bad composition—35 per cent; land of an average degree of productiveness, suffering to some extent from scarcity of water or topographical conditions, or of a composition somewhat unfavorable—45 per cent; land that makes us imagine we live in a privileged country—10 per cent.' As a complement to these figures we may add that there are in Spain 30,000,000 of hectares that are not cultivated, 19,000,000 of uncultivated arable land and scarcely 1,000,000 of properly irrigated ground.

"Spain begins now to cope with this bad state of things, constructing canals and reservoirs and setting about afforestation by means of which may be avoided those inundations which wipe off our map in a few minutes the villages, as happened not long ago in Zamora and Salamanca, and previously in Malaga and Consuegra, and happens with great frequency in the Levantine provinces. But the remedy, to be efficacious, must be employed with much energy and constancy, knowing beforehand that those who set out on this task gain but small fruit from their labor, since the work of reconstruction is, unhappily, much slower than that of destruction. If the projected works are realized, if they pass from the mere stage of schemes, Spain will begin at least to change her appearance, she will begin to lose that look of the sad and deserted country that she wears today, and she will begin to put a stop to that emigration of more than a hundred thousand Spaniards who go to seek in foreign countries that sustenance that they cannot find in their own."

Here then is a gigantic subject, of the most vital importance to the well-being of the country. Viscount Eza is applying himself in a new spirit to what is a very old question, and eloquent of Spanish neglect.

OAHU CADETS TO CHANGE UNIFORM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Oahu College plans to continue military training for at least another year. There will be two regular drills weekly, with a third drill for officers and noncommissioned officers. This will not satisfy the three hours per week requirement, but the necessary average will be made by one or two week-end encampments during the spring term. The white uniform is to be replaced by khaki. It will be required on drill days, and the cadets will be permitted to wear it on other days.

That French rather than German should be emphasized in the teaching of modern languages, is the decision reached by the trustees of Oahu College. German will still be offered, and students will be able to fulfill their college entrance requirements in that language, but it will not receive first emphasis in the modern language department as in the past.

GRAIN FREIGHT RATE RAISE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The interstate commerce commission suspended today until Jan. 29, 1918, the operation of proposed rate increases for transportation of carloads of grain, grain products and by-products between points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and from St. Paul, Minn., Chicago and nearby points to eastern destinations, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. This ruling, which affects the principal grain delivery points of the entire country, applies to both local and re-shipping schedules. The proposed increases, which are temporarily canceled pending further investigation by the committee average about 3 to 5 cents per hundred pounds.

PROHIBITION AIDS BANK DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Bank deposits in Salt Lake City have increased 3 per cent, more than \$1,000,000, since Aug. 1, when prohibition became effective in Utah. The same percentage of gain is shown by banks in other communities of the State where liquor was sold before the dry law went into effect.

Bankers declare that this increase is shown despite the flotation of the Liberty bonds, which thousands of Utah citizens bought on the installment plan and are still paying for. The increase in deposits in one local bank amounts to more than \$200,000 since Aug. 1, while still another bank shows an increase of \$150,000.

JAPANESE MISSION VISITS NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Japanese Mission has arrived here for a five days' stay. They are to be accompanied to the City Hall by the one hundred and sixty-fifth regiment from Mincola. After an official reception there, they will be escorted up Fifth Avenue, which is bedecked with Japanese flags, to their headquarters, the residence of Judge E. H. Gary. Later a private dinner is to be served for them there.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission, has formally said good-by to President Wilson here. It is understood the mission soon will return to Japan.

NEW LIBERTY BOND BUTTONS

New England Committee Awaits Its Portion of 10,000,000 Badges of Honor for Purchasers in the Second Issue

Ten millions of "Badges of Honor," otherwise buttons denoting purchase of the next United States issue of war loan bonds of presumably \$3,000,000, are soon to be distributed for the sale which begins on Oct. 1. The Liberty Loan committee of New England is awaiting its proportion of the issue.

The New England committee is looking to sale of many more bonds in the second issue than were sold in the first. James Duncan of Quincy, international president of the Granite Cutters International Association of America, yesterday announced that the executive council of the organization has authorized him to purchase \$10,000 of the bonds as soon as they are placed on sale. He says that members of the association will be prompt in assisting the Government in any way they can.

A large proportion of the \$300,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds subscribed for in New England last spring and summer arrived in Boston yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank. Just when distribution will be made is not announced as yet.

Owing to the fact that the bonds are exchangeable for others to be issued later at a higher rate of interest, distribution has been delayed until arrangements can be made for the exchange without issuing both types of bonds.

Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, has arranged for the sale of the second issue of Liberty Bonds. Subscriptions will be received from the banks and trust companies from Oct. 1 to Oct. 27 inclusive in amounts ranging from \$50 up.

The chairman of the trade committees to carry on the second Liberty bond campaign in Boston are as follows:

Accountants, F. R. C. Steele; advertising, John K. Allen; architects, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr.; bakers, F. R. Shepard; boots and shoes, Harry I. Thayer; Boston Real Estate Exchange, C. W. Whittier; builders, metal trades and builders' materials, W. H. Hayward; cab, George P. Hamilton; colleges and private schools, Eliot S. Emerson; confectionery, L. J. Brackett; dental supplies, dentists, F. Eddy; dry goods, John Shepard Jr.; electrical contractors, R. H. Halliwell; electrical supplies, Charles B. Price; fire and marine insurance, W. R. Hedge; fish, John Burns Jr.; flour and grain, B. J. Rothwell; fruit and produce exchange, Alfred P. Lee; graphic arts, Albert W. Finlay; groceries, W. T. Rich; hotels, E. C. Fogg; ice dealers, Roland G. Hopkins; ice cream companies, W. P. Sutton; lawyers, Henry F. Hurlbut; life insurance, J. A. Barbey; lumber, Fred H. Cutler.

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, J. J. Martin; millinery, E. H. Fitzpatrick; newspapers, Francis W. Bird; N. E. Dry Goods Association, Henry C. Brine; optical goods, Briggs S. Palmer; provisions, Henry J. Nichols; publishers, W. F. Gregory; public utilities, Philip Spalding; rubber, Fred C. Hood.

Shipping industry, Capt. John G. Crowley; gas and water, Theodore W. Little; steam railroads, J. H. Hustie; street railways, Matthew Brush; sporting goods, John F. Morrill; wholesale jewelers, D. C. Percival; wool, Charles F. Avery; Y. M. C. A., D. M. Claghorn.

SOFT COAL MINERS' STRIKE AVERTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speedy adjustment of the soft coal miners' wage demands seems now assured, according to Rembrandt Paolo, operators' adviser to Fuel Administrator Dr. H. A. Garfield. A compromise wage increase, which will be passed on to the consumer by the Administrator increasing the operators' prices at the mines, is expected to be the outcome of the joint conference here.

A subcommittee of 16 operators and miners is also taking up the United Mine Workers' demands for from 20 to 70 per cent advance in bituminous wages.

The operators have contended that the wage demands, presented at a joint conference were exorbitant, in view of the government-fixed prices for bituminous coal, and that even without giving the miners more pay many mines would be forced to suspend.

Most of the miners' leaders agree with the operators that an advance is impossible under the government prices, and admit that their only hope is an expected revision of the prices after Dr. Garfield and the Federal Trade Commission complete an investigation of production costs.

LOWELL LECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan of France will open the Lowell Institute's annual free public lecture course with a series of eight talks, beginning Monday, Oct. 15 at 8 p. m., and continuing each successive Monday evening. His general subject will be "La Guerre Européenne Actuelle." The lectures will be in French.

Beginning Monday, Nov. 5, at 5 p. m., and continuing Monday and Thursday afternoons at this hour for eight successive lectures, Prof. Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University will lecture on "The Power of Dante."

lectures by Pres. Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, formerly special adviser to the Chinese Government, on "China in the Twentieth Century." These will be given on Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m., beginning Thursday, Nov. 8.

The fourth course will be eight lectures by H. Charles Woods, author of "The Danger Zone in Europe." His subject will be "War and Diplomacy in the Balkans." These will be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m., beginning Wednesday, Dec. 5, and omitting Christmas week.

Tickets for these courses may now be obtained from William T. Sedgwick, curator of the institute, at 491 Boylston Street.

WYOMING LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS

MELROSE, Mass.—At its annual meeting held last night in Melrose Masonic Temple, Main and East Wyomington Avenue, Wyoming Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, elected officers for the ensuing lodge year, installed the officers and received reports from the various committees. A lodge photograph group picture of 470-odd members of the lodge was unveiled by Worshipful Master Claude L. Allen before the meeting was called to order. The great group photograph hangs in the lobby of Melrose Masonic Temple and is well displayed by reflected lights.

Worshipful Master Allen refused reelection to a second year in the East. He is chairman of the Melrose-Wakefield district exemption board and is also a practicing attorney. He stated that it was impossible for him to do the work of Masonry justice under the circumstances, hence his declination.

Sanford Crandon Jr., the senior warden of Wyoming Lodge, was elected worshipful master. George E. Damon was elected senior warden; Clarence T. Fernald, junior warden; George M. Gray, treasurer; Willis O. Chapman, secretary; trustees of charity fund, Edward E. Babb, Worshipful Brother Allen and Arthur S. Davis. To fill two vacancies in the board of trustees, Aubrey W. Dunton and Wallace R. Lovett, were elected. William Woodbridge was elected associate member of board of Masonic relief.

Rt. Wor. Benjamin J. Hinds, past district deputy grand master of the seventh Masonic district, assisted by Worshipful Edgard O. Dewey, past master of Good Samaritan Lodge as grand marshal, installed the officers elected by Wyoming Lodge.

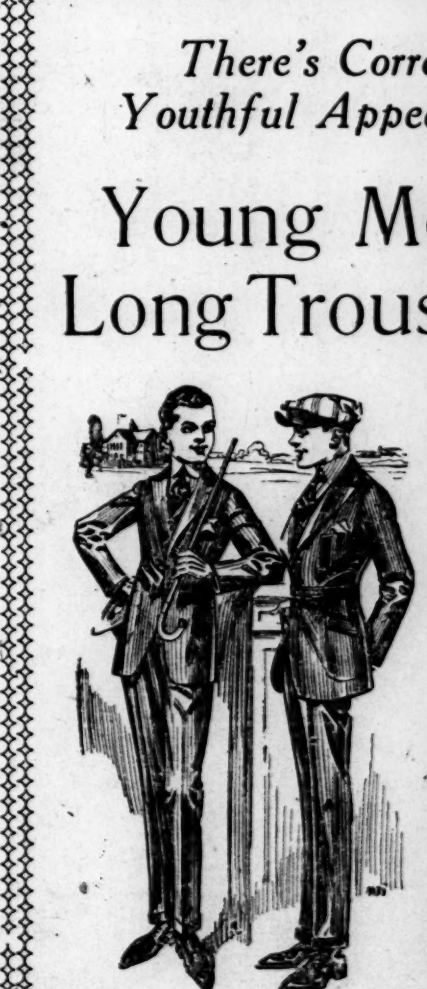
Worshipful Master Crandon thereupon announced the following appointments: Senior deacon, Harry F. Sears; junior deacon, Harry E. Dearborn; senior steward, Herbert T. Gerish; junior steward, Robert W. Terhuns, and sentinel, Armor W. Clark. The installations of the appointed officials followed.

The lodge presented its retiring master with a past master's jewel and apron and Worshipful Master Crandon and Senior Warden Damon presented him with a morocco-bound set of the lodge notices during the past year.

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE

In an effort to raise \$5000 for the charitable work carried on yearly by the Phillips Brooks House the Phillips Brooks House Association has decided to appoint three teams from members of the sophomore and junior classes at Harvard College who will canvass the dormitories and other places. A similar fund is raised every year, but this is an entirely new method of getting this money for the house. The captain of the winning team will be made assistant treasurer of the Phillips Brooks House Association.

There's Correct Style and Youthful Appearance in These Young Men's First Long Trousered Suits



INSURANCE PLAN IS HEARING TOPIC

State Commission Hears Several Speakers For and Against the Proposition Urged Upon Massachusetts

Speakers on health insurance at a hearing given at the State House last night by the State Commission on Social Insurance included the Rev. Dr. L. M. Powers of Gloucester, Prof. Carroll W. Doten of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Arthur M. Broughton of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Earlier in the day about a dozen physicians, representing the medical society, spoke in opposition to compulsory state health insurance.

Dr. Powers urged a system of health insurance, which he characterized as compulsory thrift. He told of what other countries are doing in this direction and expressed an opinion that health insurance would operate to build up the health of the nation.

Senator Herbert A. Wilson, chairman of the special commission, then read from a statement by former Ambassador Gerard, to the effect that men in Germany, who formerly worked in the United States, begged Mr. Gerard for passage to this country, telling the American Ambassador that they had to contribute so much to health insurance funds that they had hardly enough to live on.

Dr. Powers thought that the effect of health insurance had been overdrawn in this statement.

Professor Doten, who appeared as a representative of the American Association of Labor Legislation at their request, also favored compulsory health insurance. He declared that the cost should be distributed between the employer and the workers and possibly among the employer, workman and the State, although the latter might be excluded. He explained that the trade unions enforce contributory health insurance.

Chairman Wilson wanted to know if the present time is opportune for such legislation when it is estimated that the cost of trial would be between \$4,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year, and when the Commonwealth is saddled with extremely heavy debt. The speaker thought that a partial trial might be agreeable to the advocates. Senator McLaughlin of the commission wanted to know if, as had been stated at previous hearings, the organizations which Mr. Doten represented was using health insurance as an initial step for old age pensions, unemployment insurance and disability insurance. To this question the speaker replied that workmen's compensation was the initial step and that the organization thinks health insurance should be the next. It regards the whole program as necessary, he said.

Dr. Broughton, who has traveled throughout the State during four years in relation to workmen's compensation, told why physicians are opposed to health insurance. "I am not here to protect the gate receipts of the doctors," he said. "The objection is to the way the question is pushed along without affording adequate representation of medical men in the conferences."

The commission announced that meetings throughout the State will be held during the coming month. Already hearings have been set for Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, Lynn, Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield.

The 'Young Man's view- point regarding style and youthfulness has been cleverly adapted in our new fall models which are bound to give a smart and becoming appearance.

Every suit is faultlessly tailored from the choicest new autumn shades and mixtures—full of vim and go—the young man's own desire—and have a real military smartness.

All the favored and many new models are shown. Included are pinchback, full belt and disappearing belt models, with patch pockets or billow pocketed effects.

The price range:

10.00 12.50 15.00
17.50 20.00 22.50 25.00

Jordan Marsh Company

MEN IN SERVICE BEYOND BOARDS

Secretary of War Can Discharge
Those Who Should Have
Been Exempted, After They
Are Sent to the Camps

Men already inducted into military service can be discharged by the Secretary of War under his plenary authority to discharge men from military service, but they cannot be discharged thereafter under authority of the Selective Service Law. This most important information, which will help to clear up the cases of men sent to camps through error, was received this morning by Governor McCall in a telegram from Provost Marshal General Crowder of Washington.

"There is urgent necessity for a systematic method of relieving hardship," General Crowder states, "in cases where, either through error in law of a local or district board or through the nonculpable ignorance of the registrant, a person who clearly ought to have been exempted or discharged has been held to service."

"After a man is inducted into the military service the local and district boards have no authority to discharge him from military service. Before he is inducted they have authority to discharge him from draft."

"A man is inducted into military service from and after the day and hour specified by the local board or the adjutant general of the State for him to report for military duty."

A number of cases of hardship have come to the attention of Governor McCall, to Mr. Gettym, director of military enrollment and to the adjutant-general. These men have found themselves powerless to act after the men have been received at the national cantonment at Ayer. Once inside the camp, the Massachusetts authorities have no control over the men they sent there. They may desire to re-open the man's case on new evidence submitted, or they may wish to exempt the man because they found he has dependents which he did not tell about or because he was over age, but they cannot act.

By this newest ruling such cases should be reported to Mr. Gettym or the adjutant-general, who will forward the request to the Secretary of War. On orders from Washington, then, the commander of the camp at Ayer will send the man back home. "All concerned are cautioned," the provost marshal general advises, "that the authority here granted is intended to relieve cases of hardship where, either through error in law, or the nonculpable ignorance of the registrant, a man has been held to service who should have been discharged or exempted. Great care must be taken to see that this authority is not abused or used as a method of obtaining rehearings in cases where the only question is one of the determination of fact by the boards, or in any other class of cases than those specified herein."

Recruits to Be Inspected

Brig.-Gen. Allright to Look Over
Two Regiments at Ayer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Boston draft recruits are rapidly working up to the dignity of "soldiers of freedom," and on Saturday morning they will undergo their first inspection by a United States Army officer. Brig.-Gen. Frank Allright, U. S. A., commanding the one hundred and fifty-first regiment of infantry, which is stationed at the cantonment here, has arranged to inspect the three hundred and first and three hundred and second regiments, as well as the machine gun battalion attached to the latter regiment.

The men from the three hundred and first and three hundred and second regiments of infantry today were ordered out on to the cavalry and receiving fields and put through foot movements and facings. Each company was divided into squads and drilled under the direction of acting noncommissioned officers. Some of the recruits were in their new uniforms, and attracted the attention of motorists passing by the cantonment.

The four drafted men brought to camp on Wednesday night by the provost guard for not reporting for duty with their commands, were quartered in the barracks of company A, three hundred and first regiment. Officers of the camp awaited instructions from Provost Marshal-General Crowder at Washington before deciding how to dispose of those cases and others of like character which may come up later.

At division headquarters it was learned today that 10 other drafted men have been brought to camp since Sept. 5 after they had failed to report to the local boards when ordered. The men were lectured and assigned to their companies, a more severe punishment being withheld because it was believed the cases were more due to a misunderstanding of instructions than to a breach of discipline.

Maj. Rhinlander Waldo, three hundred and first infantry, the summary court officer, has disposed of three other cases. One was that of a sergeant who was reduced to the grade of a private for insolence to a superior officer, and the two others were of men who overstayed leaves.

Commanders of the three hundred and first are making known the fact that they need a small portable field typewriter for issuing orders and general work. Each battalion of the regiment also needs a small delivery truck, while each company is declared to be in immediate need of copies of the noncommissioned officers manual, compiled by Maj. J. A. Morse, U. S. A.

Trench m'neers will be commenced next week, and several favorable sites near

distance from the center of the camp have been inspected by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges. There will be opposing trenches and instruction will be given by the French officers here. The selected men spent yesterday in drills and marching, and in the artillery regiments, there was extensive semaphore signalling for the first time. The men of the three hundred and third artillery company who are mostly from New Hampshire and Maine, will be instructed in contemporary history by Guy Ayrault, a Groton School coach, who previous to the war was attached to the Embassy at Berlin.

Men selected from each battery of this regiment for the non-commissioned school reported yesterday to Col. George M. Brooks, and their instructions on military etiquette will commence at once.

Lieut. Robert C. Deming, halfback at Yale in 1911, has been appointed athletic officer of the three hundred and second infantry, and Capt. Herbert G. Galludet of New Haven, Conn., has been made chaplain of the Yale battery.

The camp was visited yesterday by three members of Old Shirlie chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who spent the afternoon in sewing and mending for the soldiers. Members of this and other chapters in this vicinity plan to do this sort of work regularly at the Y. M. C. A. houses.

Announcement has been made that no perishable goods should be sent to soldiers by mail. No soldier's mail should be sent in care of "General Delivery." Other, official announcements, because that will in all probability mean no delivery at all.

Before long, music will be in the air for every battery of the three hundred and first artillery has ordered a piano. Some of the men are good musicians, and they expect to pass many pleasant hours with the piano as a center.

Mayor James H. Kay of Fall River, Mass., visited the first battalion of the three hundred and second infantry yesterday, and made an address from his automobile. He left with the three Fall River companies checks for \$500 each, the gifts of citizens of that city.

Depot Brigade Plans

Brigadier-General Sweetser Takes Up
Headquarters in Boston

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser took up his headquarters this morning at the Northeastern army station on Huntington Avenue, bringing with him from Westfield his two aides, Maj. Charles T. Cahill, formerly brigade adjutant in the old Second Massachusetts Regiment, and First Lieut. Malcolm J. Logan, a brother of Col. John H. Logan.

Brigadier-General Sweetser is busy with plans for organizing the depot brigade, to which he will probably assign selected men. Preparations are completed for housing, feeding and equipping the men, and drills will be commenced at an early stage. Already the First New Hampshire and First Vermont regiments have been assigned to the depot brigade.

Adjutant-General Presson of New Hampshire was at headquarters this morning in conference with Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston in regard to filling up the various companies of national guard coast artillery. Several of the New England companies lack their quotas of men; the forts in Portland Harbor are shy 500 men; at Ft. Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., 150 men are needed in the companies; the forts in Boston Harbor require 461 men, about about 600 men are needed at the Narragansett, R. I., defenses.

It is hoped to secure these men to fill vacancies through volunteer recruits who may make application for enlistment at the recruiting stations in the localities where men are needed.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command of Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., was another visitor at official headquarters, and had a short conference with Brigadier-General Johnston with regard to facilitating telephone messages when time is limited, instead of relying upon correspondence.

Maj. F. L. Glines of Rhode Island visited headquarters yesterday, paying his respects to Brigadier-General Johnston.

Arthur A. Bernstein of Mattapan has been assigned to duty as field clerk at northeastern headquarters in one of Brigadier-General Johnston's offices, and commenced his duties this morning. He has been in the service for some length of time and comes to Boston from Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., where he was affiliated with the quartermaster's department.

Thomas J. Carney of New York and Chicago, Ill., has been appointed chief field clerk at the Huntington Avenue headquarters, and reported for duty this morning. He has seen considerable service in the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer, is making a drive for more balloonists, and other branches in aerial service.

Several men have been enlisted as aviators and supply officers, and will be placed in active duty in a ground school for training. These include: W. T. Murphy, Roxbury; A. C. Laurentz, A. W. Lennan, R. B. Logue, A. E. N. Furber, P. P. Woods, all of Boston; A. L. Mosely, Dedham; H. L. Reilly, Waltham; P. C. Borre, E. D. W. Scott, F. J. Lally, Dorchester; W. E. Fagan, Ashmont; T. L. Hill, West Roxbury; P. S. Reed, Cambridge; B. Tyler, Manchester, Mass.; A. L. Sills, Quincy; W. D. Fowler, Malden; J. W. Turner, Newton; C. W. Gallagher, Roxbury; G. K. Blanchard, Abington; M. F. Morrissey, Waltham; and C. A. LaBelle, Brookline.

Brigadier-General Sweetser has recommended to the War Department the appointment of the Rev. George S. L. Connor of Springfield as a second chaplain of the one hundred fourth

infantry. He has seen service on the Mexican border, and will assist Captain W. S. Danker of Worcester.

Tobacco for Soldiers Protested

Resolutions opposing the placing of tobacco or cigarettes in the comfort kits which are being sent to soldiers and sailors by many individuals and organizations were unanimously adopted at the Middlesex County convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held yesterday in the First Baptist Church, Watertown.

The use of tobacco in any form, according to the resolution, is most injurious to health and spirits, and the women declared the soldiers at the front would be better off without it. Books and sweets were recommended in their stead, and the resolution read by Dr. N. Louise Rand of West Newton was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Another resolution was adopted, favoring the appointment of police women in and about the cities and towns adjacent to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and copies of this action will be forwarded to the selectmen of Ayer and to officials in nearby municipalities.

The society has already established a welfare home in Ayer, but it was believed that if police women were appointed in the cities and towns near by, they might be a better supervision of the morals of the soldiers and the young women of the section.

Navy Calls for Recruits

The navy has sent out a call for men of nearly all trades, and hospital apprentices are especially in demand. Three recruits were shipped to Norfolk last night, and nine were sent to the naval reserve for duty on transports.

A number of recruits were forwarded to the coast artillery corps at Ft. Banks and to Ft. Slocum and Camp Syracuse yesterday by the army recruiting station. This branch of the service is anxious to secure 3500 more Negroes for stevedore regiments.

The medical recruiting station at 25 Huntington Avenue has been ordered by the surgeon-general to accept men for enlistment in the ambulance service, and to send to camp at Allentown, Pa., men especially qualified.

Harvard Aviation Tests

Harvard is aiding the Government in testing student aviators, now in the army service, by a series of examinations, which it is hoped will show in advance whether an applicant will be a successful aviator or not.

All the airmen studying at Squantum have been subjected to these tests, and much data has been collected. It is probable that the United States Army will make use of them if found practicable, and that applicants for the aero squad will be subjected to them before they are finally admitted to the government schools. The University's war work courses will be in charge of a committee composed of Maj. William F. Flynn, Captain Amann of the French Mission, Prof. R. B. Perry, Prof. William B. Munro, Prof. J. A. Warren and R. G. Fuller. Captain Dupont will divide his time this year in teaching military subjects between Harvard and Yale.

Harvard authorities will not be satisfied until practically every student has been registered for war work, and to bring about that end, the registration in the two military courses will not be brought to a close until Oct. 1. The Harvard naval program will be exclusively for members of the naval reserve who have returned to college to finish their work, and mathematics, ocean meteorology, seamanship, gunnery, ordnance, nautical astronomy, and similar subjects will be included in the course.

Drill at Framingham

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Officers of the thirteenth regiment are arranging for a mobilization of the regiment here next Sunday, the event to include a drill of the command during the afternoon followed by evening parade. Music will be furnished by the band of the fifth infantry, and a large number of visitors is expected.

Captain Lattimer commanding H company of the fifth, has received a donation of 27 scarfs, sweaters, and wristers from the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross.

"British Mission Rallies"

Rully 15,000 people attended the rally held on Boston Common this noon in connection with the big drive for recruits being conducted by the British-Canadian Mission, and as a result of the enthusiastic speeches and the patriotic music, some 20 volunteers handed in their names.

These represented four nationalities, French-Canadian, Canadian, English and French, and the first man to come forward was Iva Dumers, a French-Canadian, who was preceded with a pair of socks and another of wristers.

Preceding the rally, an impromptu band concert was given of about an hour's length, popular and patriotic numbers eliciting much applause. A bayonet drill was also given by one platoon of the Black Watch regiment, and among the speakers were the Rev. M. J. McKinnon, Sgt. John McLeod, and the Rev. D. W. Maguire, who made a patriotic plea for recruits, saying that he had tried to enlist himself as a chaplain.

Many men were enlisted yesterday, more than on any day since the campaign for recruits commenced, the Fifth Royal Highlanders returning to Boston from Worcester late in the evening after a successful day's work there.

Quincy, Lowell, and Lawrence were other places visited, and city officials assisted the mission workers in each instance.

Last night a big rally was held at the recruiting tent on the Common, the speakers being Capt. A. E. Williams, John F. Marsters, Sergeant-Major Bramhall, Corp. T. J. Crocker, and others.

Friday will be observed as British-

Canadian recruiting day in Portland, Me., and at a rally in City Hall in the evening, Gov. Carl E. Milliken is expected to make an address. At noon there will be a dinner at the Falmouth Hotel, followed by addresses, and later, there will be a dinner at the Rotary Club, at which time Col. John S. Dennis will speak.

A big parade has been planned which will be participated in by both the pipe and brass bands, and in addition to English officers, there will be a detachment of men from the United States coast patrol.

At 7:15 in the evening there will be a second parade in which the visiting Black Watch regiment and officers are to take part, and in which many civic and military organizations have been asked to participate.

Brig.-Gen. Sweetser Takes Charge

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the depot brigade, has formally taken over the command at Camp Bartlett, and arriving on the grounds yesterday called an officers' meeting, after which he made an inspection of the camp, and took mess with Col. William C. Hayes of the one hundred fourth regiment.

Already the camp is beginning to feel the impetus of his organizing ability, and there is a belief that the command will never go South, but will proceed directly to France when the time comes.

Companies were busy all day yesterday in policing the streets, and the usual drills were continued. Some of the men had an hour of football practice, and just before sundown the band of the one hundred fourth regiment gave an hour's concert near division headquarters.

Reservists Await Court-Martial

Several young reservists at Commonwealth Pier were found asleep at their posts last night, and were remanded to the brig, where they are awaiting a court-martial.

MASSACHUSETTS FIREMEN MEET

NAHANT, Mass.—John A. O'Keefe, fire prevention commissioner for the metropolitan district, was to be the speaker at this afternoon's session of the convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association which opened in the Nahant Town Hall yesterday with an attendance of 250 delegates representing 5000 members.

The advantage to firemen of state associations sending representatives as delegates to conventions of sister states and the benefits firemen may derive by becoming members of a labor union also were to be discussed at this afternoon's meeting. This evening the effect on firemen of a Massachusetts constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum will be discussed.

The speed of fire apparatus going to and from an alarm and the knowledge necessary to drive motor apparatus were topics at this morning's session. Reports of various officers and committees were read.

At yesterday's meeting a telegram was sent to Mayor Curley of Boston expressing the association's appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the one day off in three for firemen. The delegates were welcomed by Chairman Harry C. Wilson of the town selectmen and Fire Chief Frank B. Crocker. Chief William S. Smith, president of the association, responded.

YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A cut of about one-third was noticed in the registration of students at Yale University which opened its two hundred and eighteenth academic year today with a total enrollment of about 2000, instead of the 3300 which registered in 1916. The entering classes in the college and the Sheffield Scientific School number about 300 each, being from 75 to 80 per cent of the normal registration. The sophomore class in the college will have about 250 men, the junior class 175 men and the senior class about 100.

INITIATIVE NOW IS ON CALENDAR

Delegates of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Take
Resolution From Committee
of the Whole

At this afternoon's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention the delegates advanced the initiative and referendum resolution, taking it from the committee of the whole and placing it on the calendar of the convention. This was done to expedite proceedings on this subject.

With the proposition there were placed in the calendar all of the pending amendments to the initiative and referendum proposition which had been offered in the committee of the whole. A few other amendments were offered this afternoon.

The vote to advance the proposition was taken on recommendation of the committee on the initiative and referendum which agreed unanimously during the noon recess to recommend this procedure.

Lapsing from its commendable dispatch of business during the past fortnight, the convention spent all of the forenoon session in a sharp debate over the question whether or not to take extraordinary steps to hasten a final vote on the initiative and referendum. Having reached no settlement at 1 p. m., a recess was taken to 2 o'clock.

The discussion arose out of a desire of many of the supporters of the initiative and referendum to have it referred to the voters at this year's November election. A majority of the committee on the initiative and referendum, representing both sides, had agreed to recommend to the convention that debate on the resolution be taken Oct. 17, the Secretary of the Commonwealth having stated that material for the ballot could be received until Oct. 18.

Although this agreement was supported by Mr. Luce, leader of the opponents of the initiative and referendum, other opponents expressed disapproval of the agreement, because they wished to have more time than the agreement would allow for debate on the initiative and referendum.

A third distinct group in today's dispute consisted of a block of delegates, headed by Mr. Lomasney, who were against the agreement because it didn't hasten an end of the initiative and referendum debate early enough. Mr. Lomasney spoke sharply on several occasions and it became necessary for President Bates to rap repeatedly for order so that the speaker might be heard above the noise of the applause and laughter which greeted his remarks.

Motions to postpone consideration, to recommit and finally to take a recess until 2 p. m. only served to warm the debaters to greater zeal. Mr. Lomasney strenuously opposed a recess, declaring it to be a motion of delay; and after the motion for a recess had carried, by a vote of 182 to 64, he insisted on a roll call "to place the responsibility" for the delay.

The roll call, completed at 12:58 p. m., confirmed the previous vote and a recess was taken at 1 p. m., the customary hour.

Immediately, the committee on initiative and referendum met to try to arrange a compromise.

A constitutional amendment, "with broad provisions, authorizing state and municipal trading in necessities of life for the benefit of consumers" was given a third reading by an overwhelming voice vote in the convention late yesterday, after an extended debate in which all efforts to restrict the provisions of the amendment were defeated.

The amendment has a two-fold object, first, to lower prices by eliminating large profits now going to middle-

men in the sale of necessities; secondly, to break up monopolies and agreements to fix prices at a high level.

As given a second reading and order to a third reading yesterday, after several perfecting changes had been made, the amendment reads as follows:

"Provision may be made by law to authorize the taking by purchase or otherwise by the Commonwealth of food stuffs, feeds, fuel, ice and other necessities of life, paying reasonable compensation therefor, and the sale of the same to the inhabitants thereof and to any county, city, town or other municipal corporation therein; the Governor, with the approval of the Council, if he deems that a public emergency exists, may, until otherwise provided by law, exercise the powers hereby granted."

"Provision may be made by law to authorize municipalities to buy and to sell to their inhabitants the necessities of life and to harvest and to manufacture ice; and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and operation by the Commonwealth and by cities and towns of markets, docks, fuel and coal yards, elevators, warehouses, canneries, slaughterhouses, cold storage plants and other like means for collecting and conveying, selling and distributing the necessities of life."

"The use of uniform methods of accounting throughout the Commonwealth shall be provided for by law for any undertakings under the authority of this article."

NEW YORK MAYOR LOSES HIS LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Early this morning the inspection of the ballots cast in the Republican primary had progressed to the point where Mayor Mitchell's official lead of 335 over William M. Bennett had been wiped out, giving Mr. Bennett a lead of 282, with the investigation not yet complete. Fusion leaders expect gains for the Mayor in Brooklyn and Kings County.

The present examination is not a recount, but on the basis of the errors it is revealing, Mr. Bennett is expected to apply for an official recount and a judicial review to decide the problem of the voters' intent raised by erasures and every irregularity short of fraud. Mr. Bennett's name was first on the Republican ballot. Many voters, it appears, marked a cross after it believing that they were approving the Fusion ticket thereby, and then erased the cross when they found Mayor Mitchell's name below. The Board of Election returns, giving Mitchell their 55 majority, stand officially until a recount is ordered by the courts.

DEFENSE SOCIETY

URGES STRICT LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Defense Society is circulating a petition calling on Congress to enact a law imposing punishment upon all persons or organizations responsible for pro-German activities in this country, or for the publication or public utterance of statements tending to impede or interfere with the operation of success of the United States in war, or in recruiting or enlistment, or to hold the Government or any of its allies up to ridicule or obloquy, or to cause disloyalty or refusal of duty on the part of any person in connection with the war.

CLARK COLLEGE COURSES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Courses at Clark College started this morning with a registration of 115 as compared with the 160 enrolled last year. A new course has been started to help men working in war relief organizations as well as a systematic course in military drill.

FRESH VEGETABLE SUPPLY ABUNDANT

Fresh vegetables were delivered in large quantities by 184 farmers in the Boston markets this morning, according to the United States Bureau of Markets, which terms the supply as "abundant." The report from the bureau reads:

Ripe and green tomatoes were selling with difficulty at yesterday's prices and consumers are urged to complete their supplies for future use at the present time. Quality for the most part is good. Spinach is plentiful and of excellent quality, bringing farmers about 40 to 60 cents per bushel. Cabbage is selling slowly at 65 to 75 cents per barrel.

The demand for corn is light and quality is poor, bringing a range of 60 cents to \$1 per bushel of five dozen, with good quality, untouched by frost, as high as \$1.50. Turban squash is lower at a range, according to quality, of \$1.50 per barrel of 100 pounds.

Farmers prices collected by the bureau of markets and retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration.

Farmers reporting 189; loads 190.

Apples, No. 1, 2079 bu (32 qts), \$1.25 @2; retail, 10 to 15c qt; beans, green, 284 bu (32 qts), \$1.50 @2.25; retail, 10c qt; beans, wax, 30 bu (32 qts), \$2.25 @2.75; retail, 12 1/2c qt; beans, shell, 121 bu (32 qts), \$2 @2.25; retail, 10c qt; beans, lima, 117 bu (32 qts), \$1.75 @2.25; retail, 8c qt; beets, bunch, 224 boxes (18 bunches), 50 @60c; retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 107 bu, 85c @1.4c lb; cabbage, white, 898 bbls (30-90 lbs), 65 @75c; retail, 2c lb. Carrots, bunch, 173 boxes (24 bunches), 60 @75c; carrots, cut, 501 bu, \$1.40 @1.65; retail 5c lb; corn, white, 734 boxes (5 doz), 60c @1.1c; retail 30c @40c doz; corn, yellow, 156 boxes (5 doz), 75c @1.25; retail, 40c doz; lettuce, 780 boxes (18 heads), 75c @1.15; retail, 8c head; onions, 114 bu, \$1.75 @1.90; retail 5c lb; peppers, hot, 124 bu, \$2 @2.50; retail 10c doz; potatoes, 142 bu, \$1.40 @1.50.

Radishes, 58 bxs, 30 @50c; retail 2 1/2c bunch; squash, turban, 216 bbls, \$1.15 @1.50; retail 3c lb; tomatoes, ripe, 1817 bu, \$1.25 @2; retail 8c lb; tomatoes, green, 2214 bu, 50 @75c; retail 25c peck; cauliflower, 261 boxes, \$1.75 @2; retail 25 @40c each; celery, \$1.45 doz, \$1.25 @1.35; retail 15c bunch; egg plant, 95 boxes, \$1.50 @2.

Greens, 232 bu, 25 @50c; parsley, 118 bu, 25 @35c; retail 2 oz; 'c; parsnips, cut, 218 bu, \$1.75 @2; retail 6c lb; spinach, 1051 bu, 40 @60c; retail, 25c pk; turnips, 43 bu, \$2 @2.50; retail, 75c pk; pears, 59 bu, \$1.25 @2; pickling onions, 39 bu, \$3 @3.50; pickles (16 qts), 1019 bsks, 75c @1; chichos, 100 @1; escarole, 191 bu, 40 @50c; pumpkins, 29 bxs, 75c; retail, 4c lb.

There are also small amounts of red cabbage, \$1; Savoy, 80c @1; cucumbers, \$5; Italian squash, 75c @1.50; marrow squash, \$1.25 @1.50; romaine, 50c; Swiss chard, 25 @30c; broccoli, 75c @1.25; leeks, 40 @50c; oyster plant, \$1; kale, 25 @35c; crab apples, \$2 @2.50; citron, \$1.50; mint, 40 @50c; kohi rabi, 30 @40c; endive, 50 @60c; scallions, 75c; plums, \$1.50 @2; and white radish, \$1.

WAR WORK COUNCIL FOR HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A war work council organized by local women to provide recreation and acquaintances for the enlisted men of the United States forces is to be formed within a short time. This decision was reached at a meeting at the new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. The proposed war work bureau will plan a series of entertainments and other social occasions at which the soldier and the local civilians may become acquainted, and will hold these entertainments in the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

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NEW COURSE FOR BOSTON SCHOOLS

Superintendent Dyer Introduces a Plan Which Is Expected to Correct Certain Tendencies in Modern Education

To train the pupil to think closely and to do effectively is the aim of the new course in general science for intermediate schools, an outline for work in which has just been issued by the Boston School Committee. The course is introduced by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, to correct certain tendencies in modern education. "A fault with our education," says Dr. Dyer, "is that it is too wooden. The pupils don't think. Our schools are too abstract and foreign to life. We must get back to nature, develop the sense of wonder, surprise and curiosity, of interest and investigation that will be turned into experience."

"This cannot be done through books," Dr. Dyer went on; "the child must get his experience as we adults get it, by contact with things. Many people do not get it then. Many go through the world seeing nothing. If you do not get experience you do not get growth. Education is growing through experience. This is one thing that the new course is expected to give, experience. Thinking is the connecting up of ideas. We say, 'Think before you answer,' but it is not thinking we mean, it is recollecting. In a democracy there is a special need for the people to think, to establish judgment-forming habits, to develop a balanced and suspended judgment. We are too prone to take sides. A newspaper says a thing and we agree with it, but if it had said the other thing we would have agreed with that. In a general science course we can train children to think. The course must not degenerate into drills. It is not to impart facts. It is wholly to get the children to think."

Dr. Dyer believes that the course should give experience in place of books, sincerity in the place of superficiality; process in place of product; function in place of the place of satisfaction, originality in place of automatism, thinking in the place of servile repetition, and intellectual freedom in the place of formalism.

The outline of work has been prepared by a council of teachers in the normal school, the high schools and elementary schools with Elmer E. Sherman, chairman, and Ralph W. Channell, secretary. In accordance with the purpose of the superintendent the council stipulate that the course shall not be a textbook course, but a course in observation. The course, the council cautions, should arouse curiosity and present many interesting problems for the child to consider, rather than attempt to satiate curiosity. In reaching conclusions the child should clearly be aided to distinguish between tentative and absolute conclusions and thus develop balanced and suspended judgment. Apparatus should consist very largely of homemade and self-constructed appliances, aiming especially to develop initiative in attacking a problem. The teacher is adjured to tell but little, but get the child to see for himself, to gather his own data, to record his own observations, to reach his own tentative conclusions and to test these by further comparison and observation.

A type lesson is given on the study of maple wood for the seventh grade. The children examine the schoolhouse, the home, prominent city buildings and visit nearby buildings in process of construction gathering objective material. Specimens of maple board used for floors are examined, compared with other woods, grain and texture are observed and compared with others. They question if it would splinter easily? Why? Which takes the better polish, which would be best for a finished floor?

Other uses for maple wood. Sketches are made of a reary maple tree and the uses of various kinds of maple trees as shade, sugar, furniture, carriages, are discussed. Tree specimens may be secured and mounted, sketches and photographs made. The geography of the maple is considered, its transportation to the mill and from the mill to the consumer. From the observation, study and reading of the pupils there may be developed through discussion a review table of useful woods. Dull though it may appear on paper, in the hands of a capable teacher these lessons are expected to glow with interest and enthusiasm.

Further along in the same year, in connection with the study of the common fuels, there are recommended for study the coal range, the kindling of a fire in the coal range, the draft, regulation of the fire, observations of a wood fire, what becomes of wood when it burns, with fascinating experiments in the schoolroom to explain, to illustrate and to arouse interest.

In the eighth year there come up such questions as, Why does smoke go up the chimney? How does a soda straw work?

A series of studies of water in the ninth grade lead to a study of Boston's water supply. Electricity includes the mariner's compass, the electric bell and electric light.

JAPAN SENDING SECOND MISSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, H. T.—Another Japanese mission to the United States—a parliamentary one of five representatives of the four political parties in the Lower House of the Imperial Japanese Diet—will pass through Honolulu on Sept. 25. The mission will

return home in a Japanese liner sailing from San Francisco Nov. 30. This will be the first parliamentary mission in the history of Japan officially to visit America. It will undertake an investigation of political, economic and social conditions in the United States. Tokichi Masao, who will head the party, was educated in the United States and is a graduate of Yale University.

"JONESES" BLAME SECRET AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Charges that some of the government agents who acted as star witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of members of the "Jones Family" in federal court here for alleged conspiracy to resist the draft, joined the organization for the purpose of fomenting trouble and encouraging the revolt, were made by attorneys for the defense. The defense began its case on Wednesday, and will attempt to show that the 11 men held for conspiracy were not responsible for alleged plots to resist the draft.

It was developed at the trial that secret service men of the Government joined the "Jones Family" organization, and after becoming familiar with all its workings, caused the arrest of its leaders. Witnesses testified just before the Government closed its case that "Tobe" Simons and Walter Phillips, two of the defendants, spoke at a meeting of "Working Class Union" members at "Brown's Dugout" and told the men of draft age to "take to the brush and shoot the officers if they came after them."

SENTENCES GIVEN SLAVS IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—The mere reading or copying of an accidentally obtained Russian proclamation, in September, 1914, caused six persons in Moravia to have imposed on them the extreme penalty, and 33 others to be given terms of imprisonment with hard labor aggregating 91 years. This paper was only the official proclamation of the Tzar and General Rennenkampf which was given to a bookkeeper of Brunn, Moravia, by a wounded soldier, who said it had been dropped from a Russian aeroplane.

It does not appear from the official reports that the six persons condemned were actually executed; probably the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. But nearly all of them would have been in convict prisons for nearly two years when the amnesty of the new Emperor Charles released them. This amnesty gave great offense to the German-Austrians, who were furious at the clemency shown to persons whom they termed no better than traitors. The Emperor must have foreseen something of the storm his action would raise, for not even his most trusted ministers knew anything about it before the proclamation appeared. So indignant were they that it is said Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, tendered his resignation as a protest for having been left in ignorance of the impending action of the monarch.

The accused were all Slavs, and they were tried before and sentenced by a German-Austrian judge, a certain Dr. Koenig, who has become notorious for the severity of his sentences, after trials which are absolute travesties of justice. Ever since the beginning of the war the Slav races in Austria, and in Hungary too, have been the victims of a bitter and wholesale persecution on the part of the dominant German and Magyar races. Thousands of them have been arrested and interned in concentration camps, without even being brought to trial, or knowing exactly what offenses they were supposed to have committed. In more than one camp hundreds of them were herded together, men, women and children of all ages. They were compelled to spend nights in the open air, lying on the hard ground, and were supplied with black bread.

Owing to the severity of the press censorship hardly anything was known outside Austria of all that was going on. Not until Parliament was permitted to reassemble last May, for the first time during the war, had the general public in Austria any real information as to what had taken place. But interpellations by the Social Democratic deputies brought many shocking things to light, and doubtless tended to hasten the Emperor's decision to grant a general amnesty to political offenders. Now the Liberal deputies are demanding indemnities and compensations for the thousands of persons unjustly accused and who have been barbarously treated for so many months.

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MR. BAKER ISSUES FIRST BULLETIN

Initial Official Communiqué Tells of Military Activities in Europe—No United States Troops Are Yet Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker issued the first official communiqué on Wednesday night, dealing with military activities in Europe for the week ending Sept. 22. It says:

As the time draws near when military operations on a large scale on the western front must come to a standstill, owing to the approach of winter, it becomes evident that the enemy does not feel himself in a position to undertake the much-advertised offensive action so often boasted of at home during the past summer. In order to end the war victoriously by Christmas.

It may be stated affirmatively that the ascendancy in the west has definitely passed to the Allies, though the latter are content, by tactics of attrition, to wear down the enemy, giving no rest or respite until such a time as the force of our arms may make itself felt in the field.

The week just closed has been one of increased activity on the part of the Allies on the western front, and may be taken as a presage of what the enemy is to expect next spring. Beginning with desultory artillery fire along a broad front, which gradually narrowed down to an intense bombardment along what is known as the Anzac Ridge, about one mile southwest of Zonnebeke, southward through Nuns' Wood to the Ypres-Menin Road, the British increased their artillery preparation to a density hitherto unattained. The early days of the week were marked by wet, foggy weather, making artillery observation difficult and any offensive undertaking almost impossible.

The weather having cleared by Thursday, Sept. 20, the British launched their attack. The infantry advance was preceded by a barrage of greater depth and intensity than has ever before been undertaken in any engagement during the course of the war. Five distinct curtains of fire were stretched ahead of the men as they began to advance through No Man's Land.

In spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy, whose lines were protected by concrete dugouts scattered over a wide area, and deep mud holes which impeded the attacking infantry, the British were able to gain important tactical positions.

In the face of six counter-attacks pushed home vigorously by the enemy, the British remained in full possession of the captured objectives, which they still hold.

In other sectors of the western front there have been trench raids on a large scale and general activity of some importance. While the British were busily engaged in breaking down the enemy resistance in Flanders, the Germans attempted minor diversions along the French line, particularly northeast of Nancy, which were repulsed. East of Craonne the French artillery broke up an attempted German attack. While French detachments penetrated German trenches, destroyed dugouts, and brought back prisoners in the region of Godat.

The week has witnessed great activity in the air. During two days French bombing expeditions dropped 33,000 pounds of projectiles on enemy territory, including the barracks and factories at Stuttgart and the aviation camp at Colmar, as well as bases south of Metz.

One of the significant incidents of the week, as demonstrating the increased importance of aircraft, is reported by the British. An aeroplane dispersed a battalion of enemy infantry by turning its machine gun on the men as they were proceeding along a highway in the rear.

Along the Italian front the active operations of the preceding week have come to a temporary stop. The victorious Italian armies are resting after the great efforts of having conquered the Monte San Gabriele.

The Austrians attempted several strong counter-attacks against the Bainsizza Plateau, all of which were repulsed.

Reports to hand indicate that the Austrians have made use of 204 divisions during the recent Italian assault along the Carso front, holding only one division in reserve.

Advices from Russia indicate that

fighting continues in the northern sector.

Late reports show that the Germans are continuing their offensive, and are now threatening Dvinsk. The Dvina has been crossed 25 miles southeast of Jacobstadt, and this fortress, which has been evacuated by the Russians, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Though a wide breach in this front may seriously endanger the Russian line, it must be recalled that the German advance must come to an end, owing to the lateness of the season.

News from Russia is delayed, but indications are that the Russian resistance is stiffening.

Along the Rumanian front no important action has taken place, scouting expeditions are reported, with occasional artillery duels.

In the Valley of the Suchitza, after a prolonged artillery preparation, the Rumanians attacked and occupied certain enemy fortified positions.

Counter-attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

There has been no change in the situation along the other fronts.

CAMP PRISON PLAN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The Hon. J. H. Vaughan, Attorney-General of South Australia, has for some time been contemplating establishing a forest camp prison in South Australia, with the two-fold object of developing forest land and at the same time training prisoners to become useful citizens. Some time ago Mr. Vaughan paid a visit to New South Wales, and while investigating various matters connected with the forestry department of the state he had an opportunity of visiting a prison camp at Turuncurry, a place on the coast a little more than 100 miles north of Newcastle. Mr. Vaughan gives an interesting account of the camp at Turuncurry, which he considers a splendid object lesson in the advancement of the forest prison scheme. The camp is situated on what amounts to waste lands, on which thirty prisoners are engaged in clearing operations and in planting trees. During the four years the prison camp has been in existence there have been no escapes on the part of the men to attempt, nor have any of them been brought before the visiting justices for breaches of discipline. Since the camp started, Mr. Vaughan said, 147 men have passed through it, and of this number only three have been recommitted since their release.

The prison camp method of treating a certain class of criminals has impressed Mr. Vaughan so favorably that he now intends to institute a similar establishment in South Australia, so that the reformation of criminal tendencies may be combined with the development of land which would otherwise remain unproductive. Mr. Vaughan gives a pleasant account of the prisoners at Turuncurry playing cricket on a Saturday afternoon and on the beach in the morning enjoying surf bathing, without any attempt to escape.

Mr. Vaughan also visited the site of the New South Wales forestry school at Narrara, which he believes is destined to become the center of Australian forestry education in the future. His trip confirmed his conviction that a forward policy on afforestation is of first importance, and that no time should be lost in making more full use of the Australian market for local-grown timber.

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DEMOCRATS OPEN CAMPAIGN

Frederick W. Mansfield, Candidate for Governor, a Speaker for the State Ticket at Springfield Open-Air Rally

Without delaying after the primary election returns had been received, the Democrats of Massachusetts started on their campaign with an open-air rally in Springfield last night. Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for Governor, and Matthew Hale, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spoke in behalf of the Democratic state ticket.

Mr. Mansfield made a frank appeal for support to voters regardless of their party affiliations and to organized labor in particular. The terms "Republican" and "Democratic" had come to mean little, said Mr. Mansfield, while the struggle to promote the cause of true democracy and to provide better opportunities for labor had come to mean much.

Mr. Mansfield urged a wider recognition of the right of labor to a voice in the councils of government. "More than ever labor is coming to make itself felt as the most potent voice of the people," he declared, after reviewing the advance labor had made.

While he had great respect for the Democratic party, Mr. Mansfield believed that party lines were fast crumbling and that a new line-up was taking place in which all citizens who

believed in a government close to the people would be arrayed against reactionaries and standpatters. He predicted that the time would come when there will be no Republican or Democratic party, but the voters will be grouped as Liberals and Conservatives. Similar views were expressed by Mr. Hale, who was formerly leader of the Progressive Party in Massachusetts. He stated that he and other Progressives are seeking, at the present hour, to give expression to Progressive doctrines through the Democratic Party, but eventually there will come a fusion of the two big parties and a reclassification of their members into groups of liberals, or progressives, and conservatives, or reactionaries.

In a formal statement to the press last night, Mr. Hale said that he was still a Progressive and he thanked the Democratic voters for allowing him a place on their state ticket.

This evening, Messrs. Mansfield and Hale are scheduled to speak from the City Hall steps in Worcester.

The Republicans do not expect to take the field until after the annual state convention at Springfield Oct. 6. Meanwhile the Republican State Committee is considering officials and committees for the convention. The Democratic state convention will be held the same day, in Boston.

Already, as a result of his victory over Grafton D. Cushing in Tuesday's primaries, some of Governor McCall's supporters have begun to boom him for the United States Senate when John W. Weeks comes up for renomination in September, 1918.

Also, as a result of the primary, political circles have revived the boom of Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1918.

LANIER COLLEGE IS ADDRESSED BY ATLANTA MAYOR

Institution to Be Coeducational—Dormitory Accommodations This Year Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Exercises to mark the beginning of the first session of Lanier University were held here Tuesday night. Trustees of the college, the faculty, and 140 students marched from the university building to a church auditorium for the formal opening. President C. Lewis Fowler and Asa Candler, Mayor of Atlanta, made addresses. Lanier University will be coeducational, although there are to be dormitory accommodations for girl students only this year. The school has received more applications for matriculation than can be handled in its temporary quarters. Preparatory work and full college courses leading to bachelors' and masters' degrees are being given.

Oglethorpe Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Oglethorpe University opened Wednesday morning with a 50 per cent increase in attendance over last term. The number of new students was so large that an additional freshman class, composed of young men from all sections of the South, was added. Football and basketball teams, as well as other athletic features, are being organized.



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TIME HELD NOT RIPE FOR PEACE

Professor Taft in Montreal Address Declares Proposals at This Juncture Must Be Opposed—League Work Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Addressing the Unitarian General Conference on Wednesday night, Prof. William H. Taft, the president of the conference, declared that the present is not the proper time for the consideration of peace. He pointed out that those who talked of peace at this time either desire the German military autocracy to control the world, or else are ignorant of what the Allies are fighting for.

An appeal presented at the Wednesday morning session by Professor Taft supported by the votes of a great majority of the delegates prevented acceptance of the report of the council, written by the New York pacifist clergyman, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Furthermore, it secured the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. Taft himself, which read:

"That it is the sense of the Unitarian Conference that the war must be carried to a successful issue, to stamp out militarism in the world; and that we, as a Unitarian body, approve the measures of President Wilson and of Congress to carry on this war, restrictive as they may be; and that this resolution be sent to President Wilson, the Governor-General of Canada and the Prime Minister of Canada, as expressive of the sentiment of this body."

The passage of this resolution by a vote of 236 to 7 was a repudiation of a document which was described by its author as an attempt to state impartially four views held by as many sections of the Unitarian body, and which failed significantly to declare for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Taft voted that the report, if passed, would put the Unitarians in the position of saying to the men who had gone and were going to the front: "What you are doing may be right or it may not—we don't know."

The vote following a long discussion which was marked by dignity and restraint. While the report was being read, Mr. Taft was unable to conceal his indignation; and when it was finished, he asked the secretary, the Rev. Walter F. Greenman of Milwaukee, to take the chair in his place. He then declared that if the report as read was intended as an expression of the sentiment of the conference, he considered it an insidious document. The question, was, he declared, whether the members as Unitarians were or were not in favor of winning the war. In order to determine this question, he asked that the rules be suspended in order that he might offer his resolution. The Hon. Adelbert Moot, as being qualified to pass on the many questions of procedure, was asked to take the chair; and after some discussion, the motion to suspend the regular order of business was passed by a vote of 161 to 74.

Then ensued a protracted discussion of the resolution. The Rev. Richard W. Boynton of Buffalo, a member of the council, explained that as Mr. Holmes had been named head of the council, it was proper that his report be heard. Personally, Mr. Boynton favored Mr. Taft's motion. Most of the other speakers voiced similar sentiments; but there were several attempts to postpone the question to another session, all of which were voted down. Many of the speakers expressed deep personal regard for Mr. Holmes and the conviction that he was sincere in his stand, but said they disagreed with him.

The last two speakers on the resolution were Mr. Holmes and Mr. Taft. Mr. Holmes submitted an able apology, speaking with dignity and self-control. He had, he said, simply tried to do something and evidently had failed. He had meant to express impartially the four views which seemed to exist in the body of the conference and to find a common ground on which all might unite in trying to bring about the Kingdom of God on earth. His own position he expressed in the following words:

"I am a pacifist, I am a nonresister. I hate war, and I hate this war, and as long as I have life and breath in my body I shall have nothing to do with this war or any other war, so help me God." Mr. Holmes disowned, however any intention to make his views appear to be those of the conference.

Mr. Taft, in a powerful reply, said that the question was not of Mr. Holmes' feelings but of the duty of Americans and Canadians to stamp out an evil. We were fighting an enemy who used the highest developments of science to perpetrate crimes that would almost shame a Hun. We were fighting a righteous war, and when you fight a righteous war you must win. It was no time for the conference to send out to the world a statement that meant nothing as far as a declaration of war policy was concerned. The fundamental need was to win the war.

Mr. Taft's resolution was then carried, and after some routine business the conference adjourned. A theological paper which was on the program was postponed.

In opening the session, Mr. Taft had delivered an eloquent speech emphasizing the prime importance of devoting all energies to winning the war, even though some of the measures adopted seemed restricting. It was necessary to submit to restrictions now, in order that we might be free from them in the future. The militaristic spirit of Germany must be defeated at whatever cost, as until that

was done no peace could be permanent. At the evening session Mr. Taft in his address elaborated on this theme.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Minister of Marine and Fisheries and former Postmaster General of Canada, spoke in behalf of Canada. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Taft as a man who had been a true friend of the British Empire. He pointed to the century-old amity between the United States and Canada as an example of the possibility of international trust, and he declared that military castes must be wiped out.

An historical paper was read by the Rev. John M. Wilson of Lexington, Mass.

The text of the address delivered by Professor Taft on Wednesday evening is as follows:

"England, France, Russia, Italy and now the United States, as allies, are engaged in the greatest war of history to secure permanent world peace. With twenty or more millions of men at the colors, with the losses in dead, wounded and captured of more than 25 per cent, with debts piling mountain high and reaching many, many billions, they are fighting for a definite purpose, and that is the defeat of German militarism. If the Prussian military caste retains its power to control the military and foreign policy of Germany after this war, peace will not be permanent, and will begin again when the Chauvinistic advisers of the Hohenzollern dynasty deem a conquest and victory possible. The Allies have made a stupendous effort and have strained their utmost capacity. Unready for the war, they have concentrated their energy in preparation. In a three years' struggle, they have stopped the German advance. In this important respect they have defeated the plan of Germany 'in shining armor' to crush her enemies in their unreadiness. But the war has not been won. Germany is in possession of Belgium and part of Northern France. She holds Serbia and Rumania, Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. Peace now, even though it be made on the basis of the restoration of the status quo, 'without indemnities and without annexations,' would be a failure to achieve the great purpose for which the Allies have made heart-rending sacrifice. Armaments would continue for the next war, and this war would have been fought in vain. The millions of lives lost and the hundreds of billions of dollars of the world's labor would have been wasted. He who proposes peace now, therefore, either does not see the stake for which the Allies are fighting, or wishes the German military autocracy still to control the destinies of all of us as to peace or war. Those who favor permanent world peace must oppose with might and main the proposals for peace at this juncture. In the war, whether made in socialistic councils, in pro-German conferences, or by Pope Benedict. That the Pontiff should wish to bring to an end a war in which millions of human beings are being sacrificed is expected. That he should preserve a difficult neutrality is also natural. That his high purpose is to save the world from further suffering goes without saying. But the present is not the opportunity of an intervening peacemaker who must assume that compromise is possible. The Allies are fighting for a principle, the maintenance of which affects the future of civilization. If they do not achieve it, they have sacrificed the flower of their youth, and mortgaged their future for a century, and all for nothing. This is not a war in which the stake is territory or the sphere of influence of one nation over another. The Allies cannot concede peace until they conquer it. When they do so, it will be permanent. Otherwise they fail. There are wars like that between Japan and Russia, in which President Roosevelt properly and successfully intervened to bring about a peace and helped the parties to a settlement. The principle at stake and the power and territory were of such a character that a settlement might be made substantial permanent. But the present issue is like that in our Civil War, which was whether the Union was to be preserved and slavery was to be cut out. Peace proposals to President Lincoln were quite as numerous as those of today, and were moved by quite as high motives. But there was no compromise possible. Either slavery and disunion lost or won. So today the great moral object of the war must be achieved or defeated."

"An organization of citizens in the United States, known as the League to Enforce Peace, has been active for two years last past in promoting its propaganda. There is a similar association in England. In that league are many persons who for years urged the settlement of all international controversies by arbitration or judicial decision. The vortex of death and destruction for the peoples of the world, which the breaking out of the war portended, roused these peace lovers and promoters to devise a plan for avoiding war after this should end. The plan is a simple one. It looks to a league of all nations in which all agree, first, that legal international controversies shall be heard and decided by a court; second, that controversies not to be settled on principles of laws shall be submitted to a commission of conciliation for recommendation of a settlement; third, that the united forces of the nations of the league shall resist any nation beginning war before the quarrel has been submitted to one tribunal or the other, and been decided. The American league has not thought it wise to attempt to enforce the judgment or the settlement recommended. Its scheme is only to restrain the contending parties from resorting to war until after the peaceable procedure has been had and the decision rendered. The promoters of the league believe that the delay and deliberation arising from this enforced peaceable procedure before a war can be begun will prevent more wars, and that it is wiser not to attempt too much, lest the nations decline to restrain their freedom of action so much. The English plan is more ambitious in providing that if the council of nations so decide, they

must enforce the judgment or settlement. 'Whatever the detailed stipulations of such a league, however, its operation and success must depend on the obligations of the treaty stipulations. Unless their binding effect is recognized by the nations as a sacred principle, the stipulations of the league will be 'written in water.' The revelations and disclosures of this war satisfy the members of the league that as the present military caste controls the German military and foreign policy, the league is impracticable, and would not be worth the parchment on which its obligations would be recorded. Why have they reached this conclusion? Why, as citizens of the United States, and as citizens of the world anxious to promote peace, do they feel that any proposal of peace in the present situation would defeat permanent world peace, and should be opposed by them with all the energy they can command? The answer to this question must be found in the causes of this war and the revelations it has made of Germany's purpose stripped of confusing pretense and naked for the whole world to see."

"Germany was long divided into little states, kingdoms, duchies, and other forms of one man rule. She was the prey of political intrigue and manipulation of other powers. All her well-wishers hoped for and looked forward to her union. The Germans of yore had loved freedom. We Anglo-Saxons were Germans once and our representative system can be traced back to institutions found first in the forests of Germany. In the wars of the first Napoleon, Prussia and other German states were subjected to a great humiliation. The German youth rebelled, organized themselves into military reserves, and finally contributed much to the defeat of the man whose lust for universal power finds his counterpart in the aim of the Hohenzollerns of today. The Holy Alliance, retaining the principle of the divine right of kings, and supporting it in all of Germany, left no opportunity for the free exercise of political power by these liberty-loving German youth. In 1848, democratic revolutions occurred throughout Germany and in Austria, but they were overcome. Many of the leaders came to the United States and with their followers became our best adopted citizens. In Germany itself, however, the liberal element was not allowed to work out its hopes. It had looked to a united and liberal Germany with a Government based on the representative system. It was not to be. Under the first William, who came to power in 1862, a definite plan was adopted of perfecting the already well-disciplined Prussian army so that by 'blood and iron' the unity of Germany should be achieved. The whole Prussian nation was made into an army and it soon became a machine with a power of conquest equaled by no other. The cynical, unscrupulous but effective diplomacy of Bismarck first united Prussia with Austria to deprive Denmark of Schleswig Holstein by force, then secured a quarrel with Austria over the spoils, and in the six weeks war of 1866 deprived Austria of all German influence by humiliating defeat. After this war, several German states were annexed forcibly to Prussia and offensive and defensive alliances were made with others. Then in 1870 the occasion was seized, when it was known that France was not prepared, to strike at her. France was beaten, and Alsace and Lorraine were taken from her. The German Empire was established with a Prussian King at its head. France had to pay an indemnity of 1,000,000,000 with which the military machine of Germany was strengthened and improved. Then Germany settled down to a period of peace to digest the territory which by these three wars had been absorbed. Bismarck's purpose in maintaining the superiority of his army was to retain what had been taken by blood and iron, and at the same time, by a period of prolonged peace, to give to Germany a full opportunity for industrial development and the self-discipline necessary for the highest efficiency. The marvelous work which the Germans have accomplished in their field of industrial activity is known of all. The prosperity which followed increased the population of Germany and crowded her borders."

"Bismarck was dismissed by the present Emperor, but this policy of maintaining the highest efficiency of the army was continued. And then as the success of the German system in the material development of the Empire showed itself and came the admiration of the world, the young Germany grew larger in the eyes of her Emperor and her people, and the blood and iron policy which had been directed first to the achievement of the unity of Germany and then to the defense of the German Empire in the enjoyment of what had been taken in previous wars, expanded into a dream of Germanizing the world. The German people were impregnated with this idea by every method of official instruction. A cult of philosophy to spread the propaganda developed itself in the universities and schools. The principle was that the state could do no wrong, that the state was an entity that must be sustained by force; that everything else must be sacrificed to its strength, that the only sin the state could commit was neglect and failure to maintain its power. With that dogmatic logic which pleases the German mind, and to which it readily adapts itself, this proposition easily led into the further conclusion that there could be no international morality; that morality and its principles applied only to individuals but that when the action of the state was involved, considerations of honor, of the preservation of obligations solemnly made, must all yield if the interests of the state required. These were the principles taught by Treitschke in the University of Berlin and maintained by German economic philosophers and by the representative of the military régime in Bernhard."

"Bismarck had been keen enough

in his diplomacy to await the opportunity that events presented for seeming to be forced into a war which he had long planned. This was the case with Austria. This was the case with France. German diplomacy has lost nothing of this characteristic in the present war. Germany did not plan the killing of the Austrian Crown Prince and his consort, but immediately that that presented the likelihood of war, Germany accepted it as the opportunity for her to strike down her neighbors, Russia and France, and to enlarge her power. She gladly gave her consent to the ultimatum of Austria to Serbia that was sure to bring on war and then posed as one driven into war by the mobilization of Russia. She knew that Russia was utterly unprepared. She knew that France was unprepared. She knew that Great Britain was unprepared. She herself was ready to the last cannon and the last reservist. Therefore, when appealed to by Great Britain and by all the other powers to intervene and prevent Austria from forcing a universal war, Germany declined to act. Not a telegram or communication between Germany and Austria has ever been given to the public to show the slightest effort to induce delay by Austria. While Germany would pose as having acted only as Austria's ally and as unwilling to influence her against her interest, and independent judgment, the verdict of history unquestionably will be that the war is due to Germany's failure to prevent it and to her desire to accept the opportunity of the assassination of the Crown Prince as a convenient time to begin a war she long intended. The revelation of their unpreparedness is sufficient to show that England, France and Russia did not conspire to bring the war on."

"On the other hand, before the war began, Germany had constructed a complete system of strategic railways on her Belgian border, adapted not to commercial uses, but only to the quick invasion of Belgium. Indeed every fact as the war has developed forms one more circumstance in the irrefragable case against Germany as the power responsible for this world disaster. The preparation of 50 years, the false philosophy of her destiny and of the exaltation of force, had given her a yearning for conquest, for the expansion of her territory, the extending of her influence, and the Germanization of the world. She alone is responsible for the war, and the ruin of this war. She led on in the armament of the world that she might rule it. She promoted, therefore, the armament of other nations. Her system was followed, though not as effectively by other countries, in pure defense of their peace and safety. And now, her Emperor, her Prussian military caste and her world, but blinded people, have the blood of the millions who have suffered in this world catastrophe on their hands. The German military doctrine, that when the interests of the State are concerned, the question is one of power and force, and not of honor or obligation or moral restraint, finds its most flagrant example in Germany's conduct of this war."

"Her breach of a solemn obligation entered into by her and all the powers of Europe, in respect to Belgium's neutrality, and its first exhibiting. It followed by the well-proven deliberate plan of atrocities against the men, women and children of a part of Belgium in order to terrorize the rest of the population into complete submission. It was shown in the prompt dropping of bombs on defenseless towns from Zeppelins and other aircraft; in the killing of noncombatant men, women and children by the naval bombardment of unfortified towns; in the use of liquid fire and poisonous gases in battle. All of these had been condemned as improper in declarations in the Hague treaties. Under Bismarck the principle was used to bribe the peace and for the maintenance of a spy system, has been enlarged and elaborated, so that German bribery has extended the world over, and the German espionage has exceeded anything known to history. The medieval use by the Hohenzollerns of dynastic kinship has paralyzed the action of the peoples of Greece and Russia. And now we know by recent revelation of the aid that Swedish diplomatists are furnishing to Germany in her submarine warfare against neutral ships, and that it is made possible by the influence of the German consort of the Swedish King, intrigue, dishonesty, cruelty have characterized the entire military policy of Germany."

"The rules of international law have been cast to the winds. The murderous submarine has sunk without warning the noncombatant commercial vessels of the enemy and sent their officers, their crews and their passengers, men, women and children to the bottom without warning. Not only has this policy been pursued against enemy commercial vessels, but also against neutral commercial vessels, and parts of the crew have been assembled on the submarines and then the submarine has been submerged and the victims left struggling in the ocean's waste to drown. We find a German diplomatist telegraphing from a neutral port to the German headquarters advising that if the submarine be used against the vessels of that neutral power, it leave no trace of the attack. In other words, the murder of the crews must be complete because 'dead men tell no tales.' Having violated the neutrality of Belgium, having broken its sacred obligations to that country and her people, it is now enslaving them by taking them from Belgium and enforcing their labor in Germany. This is contrary to every rule of international law, and is in the teeth of the plainest principles of justice and honor. All these things are done for the State. It is not that the nature of the German people generally is cruel—that is not the case. But the minds of the German people have been poisoned with this false philosophy; and the ruling caste in Germany in its desperate desire to win, has allowed no consideration of humanity or decency or honor to prevent its use of any means which in any way could, by

hook or crook accomplish a military purpose. "When the war began, Germany was able to convince her people and to convince many in the world that the issue in the war was not the exaltation of the military power of Germany and the expanding of her plan of destiny, but that it was a mere controversy between the Teuton and the Slav, and Germany asked with great plausibility, 'Will you have the world controlled by the Slav or by the German?' Those who insisted that the issue was one of militarism against the peace of the world, of democracy against military autocracy, of freedom against military tyranny, were met with the argument, 'Russia is an ally. She is a greater despotism and a greater military autocracy than Germany.' As the war wore on, the real issue was cleared of this confusion. Russia became a democracy. The fight was between governments directed by their peoples on the one hand, and the military dynasties of Germany, Austria, and Turkey, on the other. "President Wilson says the Allies are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Some misconception has been created on this head. The Allies are not struggling to force a particular form of government on Germany. If the German people continue to wish an Emperor, it is not the purpose of the Allies to require them to have a republic. Their purpose is to end the military policy and foreign policy of Germany that looks to the maintenance of a military and naval power for use against her neighbors. If this continues, it will entail on every democratic government the duty of maintaining a similar armament in self-defense or what is more likely, the duty will be wholly or partly neglected. Thus the policy of Germany with her purpose and destiny, will threaten every democracy. This is the condition which it is the determined purpose of the Allies, as interpreted by President Wilson, to change. "How is the change to be effected? By defeating Germany in this war. The German people have been very loyal to their Emperor because his leadership accords with the false philosophy of the State and German destiny, with which they have been indoctrinated and poisoned. A defeat of the military machine, a defeat of the Frankenstein of the military dynasty, to which they have been sacrificed, must open their eyes to the hideous futility of their political course. The German Government will then be changed as its people will have it changed to avoid a recurrence of such a tragedy as they have deliberately prepared for themselves. "Men who see clearly the kind of peace which we must have, in order to be a real and lasting peace, can have no sympathy therefore with a patched up peace, one made at a council table, the result of diplomatic chaffering and bargaining. Men who look forward to a League of the World to Enforce Peace in the future, can have no patience with a compromise that leaves the promoting cause of the present awful war unaffected and unremoved. This war is now being fought by the Allies as a League to Enforce Peace. Unless they compel it by victory, they do not enforce it. They do not make the military autocracies of the world into nations fit for a world league, unless they convince them by a lesson of defeat. "And now what of the United States? When the war came on, there were a few in the United States who felt that the invasion of Belgium required a protest on the part of our Government, and some indeed who felt that we should join in the war at once. But the great body of the American people, influenced by our traditional policy of avoiding European quarrels, stood by the Administration in desiring to maintain a strict neutrality. I think it is not unfair to say that a very large proportion of the intelligent and thinking people of the United States—and that means a great majority—sympathized with the allies in the struggle which they were making. But many with us of German descent, prompted by a pride in the notable advance in the world of German enterprise, German ingenuity, German discipline, German efficiency, and regarding the struggle as an issue between Teuton and Slav, extended their sympathy to their Fatherland. As conscientiously as possible, the Administration and the country pursued the course laid down by international law as that which a neutral should take. International law is the rule of conduct of nations toward one another, accepted and acquiesced in by all nations. It is not always as definite as one would like, and the acquiescence of all nations is not always as clearly established as it ought to be. But in the law of war as to capture at sea of commercial vessels, the principles have been established clearly by the decision of prize courts of all nations, English, American, Prussian and French. The right of noncombatants on commercial vessels, officers, crew and passengers, either enemy or neutral, to be secure from danger of life has always been recognized and never contested. Nevertheless, Germany sank without warning, 150 American citizens, men, women and children, simply because they happened to be on English or American commercial vessels. We protested and Germany halted for a time. We thought that if we condoned the death of 150, we might still maintain peace with that power. But it was not to be, and after more than a year Germany announced her purpose to resume this murderous and illegal course toward innocent Americans. Had we hesitated, we would have lost our independence as a people. We would have subscribed abjectly to the doctrine that might makes right. Germany left no door open to us as a self-respecting nation except that which led to war. She deliberately forced us into the ranks of her enemies, and she did it because she was obsessed with the belief that the submarine was the instrument of destruction by which she might win the war. She recked not that, as she

used it, it was a weapon of murder and innocent.

"Germany's use of the submarine brought us into the war. But being in, we recognize as fully as any of our allies do, its far greater issue to be whether German militarism shall continue after this war to be a threat to the peace of the world, or whether we shall end that threat by this struggle in which we are to spend our life's blood. We must not therefore be turned from the stern necessity of winning this war."

"We are now able to see the providential punishment and weakness that follows the violation of moral law. The crass materialism of the German philosophy that exalts force above morality, power above honor and decency, success above humanity has blinded the German ruling caste to the strength of moral motives that control other peoples, and involved them in the fundamental mistakes that will cause their downfall. They assumed that England, burdened with Ireland, would violate her own obligation and abandon Belgium and would leave her ally, France, to be deprived of all her colonial possessions. They assumed that France was decadent, permeated with socialism, and unable to make a contest in her state of unpreparedness. They assumed that England's colonies, attached only by the lightest tie, and entirely independent, if they chose to be, would not sacrifice themselves to help the mother land in her struggle. How false the German conclusion as to England's national conscience and fighting power, as to France's decadence and patriotic fervor and strength, and as to the filial loyalty of England's daughters. And now at the crisis of the war, when the victory must abide the weight of wealth, resources, food, equipment and fighting men, the German military dynasty, contemptuous of a peace-loving people, brings into the contest a nation fresh in its strength which can furnish more money, more food, and more fighting men, if need be, than any other nation in the world."

"But we are at a danger point. England and France and Russia, since 1914, have been fighting the battle of the world and fighting for us of America. The three years or more of war have drained their vitality, strained their credit, exhausted their man power, subjected many of their noncombatants to suffering and destruction, and they have the war weariness which dulls the earlier eager enthusiasm for the principles at stake. Now specious proposals for peace are likely to be most alluring to the faint hearted, and most powerful in the hands of traitors. Russia rid of the Tzar, is torn with dissensions and the extreme Socialists and impractical theorists, blind to the ultimate destruction of their hopes that a loss of this war will entail, are many of them turning for a separate peace. "The intervention of the United States by her financial aid has helped much but her armies are needed and she, a republic unprepared, must have the time to prepare. The war is now to be determined by the active tenacity of purpose of the contestants. England showed that tenacity in the wars of Napoleon. Napoleon succumbed. General Grant, in his Memoirs, says that the battle is won not in the first day but by the commander and the army that is ready, even after apparent defeat, to begin the next day. It is the side that has the nerve that will win. The intervention of the United States has strengthened that nerve in England, France and Italy. But delay and disappointment give full opportunity to the lethargic, the cowardly, the factionalist to make the task of the patriot and the loyal man doubly heavy. This is the temper of the situation among our European allies."

"With us at home the great body of our people are loyal and strong for the war. Of course a people, however intelligent, when very prosperous and comfortable, and not well advised as to the vital concern they have in the issue of a war across a wide ocean and thousands of miles away, it takes time to convince. But we have, for the first time in the history of our republic, begun a war right. We have begun with a conscription law, which requires service from men of a certain age from every walk of life. It is democratic in principle, and yet it offers to the Government the means of selection so that those who shall be sent to the front may be best fitted to represent the nation there, and those best able to do the work in field and factory essential to our winning at the front, may be retained. We have adopted a merit system of selecting youth from the intelligent and educated youth of the country the company officers of an army of a million and a half or two million that we are now preparing. The machinery of the draft naturally has creaked some because it had to be so hastily constructed, but

on the whole it has worked well. Those who devised it and have carried it through are entitled to great credit. The lessons of the three years of the war are being learned and applied in our war equipment and in neutralizing, by new construction, the submarine. Adequate measures for the raising of the money needed to finance the war and finance our Allies have been carried through Congress or are so near enactment as to be practically on the statute book. Food conservation is provided for. But of course it takes time for a hundred million of peace lovers and nonmilitarists to get ready, however apt, however patriotic, however determined. It is in the period of the year before the United States can begin to fight that the strain is to come in Europe. But Germany is stopped on the western and Italian fronts. The winter coming will be harder on her than on the Allies. 'It is dogged that does it.' Stamp on all proposals of peace as ill-advised or seditious and then time will make for our certain victory."

"While there has been pro-German sentiment in the United States, and while the paid emissaries of Germany have been busy trying to create as much opposition to the war as possible, and have found a number of weak dupes and unintelligent persons who don't understand the importance of the war, to aid them, our allies should know that the whole body of the American people will earnestly support the President and Congress in carrying out the measures which have been adopted by the United States to win this war."

"When the war is won, the United States will wish to be heard and will have a right to be heard as to the terms of peace. The United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest. It is a moral victory the world should win. I think I do not mistake the current of public sentiment throughout our entire country, in saying that our people will favor an international agreement by which the peace brought about through such blood and suffering and destruction and enormous sacrifice shall be preserved by the joint powers of the world. Whether the terms of the League to Enforce Peace as they are will be taken as a basis for agreement, or a modified form, something of the kind must be attempted."

NEW BRITISH PRICE SCHEDULE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—The Ministry of Munitions, under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, has issued a schedule of prices for superphosphates which came into effect as from Aug. 22. The schedule fixes the prices on a sliding scale, starting at £4 12s. 6d. per ton for superphosphates with a percentage of 15 per cent but not less than 16 per cent of tri-basic phosphate of lime rendered soluble in water, as a minimum, up to a maximum of £9 6s. per ton where the percentage of tri-basic phosphate is 44 per cent, but not less than 45 per cent. There are many provisions whereby the prices as specified in the schedule may be altered, as for instance a discount of 2s. 6d. per ton is allowed in lots of two tons and upwards in the case of sales by makers or producers to manure mixers, agricultural merchants and dealers, and cooperative societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts.

DEVELOPMENT OF IRISH TILLAGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Dublin, Ireland.—The statistics published with regard to tillage in Ireland are most satisfactory. They show that there has been an advance in every branch of tillage during 1917 over any previous year in recent times. In less than 12 months the increase in the total area of corn and green crops has been 637,402 acres or 26.6 per cent; in wheat 47,444 acres, or 62.3 per cent; in oats 392,144 acres, or 36.6 per cent; in potatoes 122,955 acres or 21 per cent; and in flax, which had been showing a steady decline, 16,112 acres, or 17.6 per cent. The total increase of land under crops during the year is 763,878 acres. These figures give good cause for optimism with regard to future prosperity. The same cannot, however, be said for the statistics of live stock, which show a steady decrease, especially in cattle and pigs.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Work for the Simmons College war library fund continues today. Contributions of \$100 were received yesterday. The executive board for the senior class consists of Miss Helen Jacobs, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Gladys Sands and Miss Laura Crabtree. The athletic association board are Miss Jean McCulloch '18, Miss Mildred Gordon '19, Miss Ruth Scully '20, Miss Elizabeth Schofield succeeds Miss Margaret Milne as treasurer.

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W. F. KENNEY, Chairman Boston Library War Council.
JAMES D. HENDERSON, Campaign Manager.

PACIFISTS ARE ROUNDLY SCORED

Colonel Roosevelt Denounces Disloyalty and Unpreparedness—Calls La Follette a Foe of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At a mass meeting, addressed here by Theodore Roosevelt, resolutions have been adopted demanding the expulsion of Senator La Follette from Congress. The resolutions have been prepared by officials of the National Security League. Mr. Roosevelt's speech was on "Children of the Melting Pot." He made a vehement appeal to the allies of Chicago to be loyal to the country of their adoption. Much of his speech was taken up with a denunciation of anti-war talkers and a thousand other obstructionists. Mr. Roosevelt referred to Senator La Follette as the "most insidious foe of democracy" and "the Hun inside our gate." "In the Senate," said Colonel Roosevelt, "La Follette is a cause for shame and humiliation to every worthy American. I wish we could make him a gift to the Kaiser."

"Brutal militarists of one country," said Colonel Roosevelt in connection with his denunciation of pacifists and pro-German propagandists, "hall with joy the growth of pacifism in another country. And the pacifist that has developed in this country hasn't one quality that entitles him to the admiration of any honorable man."

"We are to stand behind them against the Hun outside our country," said the colonel, after paying a tribute to the national army, "and against the Hun inside our borders. We are to stand against men of the stamp of Senator La Follette, who in a recent speech at Minneapolis actually, by implication, condoned the brutal German murders of our men and women on the high seas and tried to distract attention from the wrongs inflicted upon us by creating dissensions at home."

"We had his type in the civil war. Then they called them 'copperheads.' These men used all the fine words and the same arguments as La Follette, certain congressmen and editors and sham philanthropists make now."

"I wish we could make him a gift to the Kaiser," he added, "for use in his Reichstag. In the Senate he is a cause for shame and humiliation to every worthy American."

"This speech of Senator La Follette was intended to make those who heard and those who read it less loyal, less disposed to perform their full duty as citizens and more inclined to embarrass and defeat the successful prosecution of the war."

"He denounced the lawful action of Congress in passing financial measures for the support of the war and condemned the Administration for approving them. When this attack upon this measure evoked the response 'Shame on Congress,' he replied: 'Yes, and on the Administration that approved it.'"

"Therefore, this assemblage of loyal citizens of the United States, representing every element in the great melting pot of American citizenship and patriotism, condemns Senator La Follette for public utterances against the Government and the vigorous prosecution of this war and as an unfaithful and disloyal official, unworthy longer to represent the loyal and devoted citizens of America."

Colonel Roosevelt also urged all Americans to bend every energy toward prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. "This war," he stated, "should not be a 'dollar war' or a 'potato war,' but one of fighting men, and it is only through them that the nation can ever hope to win."

PAPER AND PULP MAKERS CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Paper and pulp manufacturers of the United States and Canada opened the fall meeting of the joint convention of the Canadian technical section and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry in this city, today, with a business session at which Mayor John J. White welcomed the delegates. Henry P. Carruth, a paper manufacturer of this city, president of the association, presided. Martin L. Griffin of Rumford, Me., responded to the welcome of the Mayor. Reports from officers and standing committees followed.

This afternoon a general meeting of the technical association will be held, when formal papers will be read, illustrated by slides, depicting phases of the industry. In the evening a dinner will take place at the Hotel Nonotuck, to be given by the Paper Manufacturers of Western Massachusetts to the delegates.

Tomorrow the delegates will take automobile trips to the mills in the city as well as to the nearby manufacturing centers and along the Mohawk trail. Saturday a similar program is arranged, only the trip will be to further parts of the western section. Mills in Westfield, Russell, Huntington, Lee, Dalton, Adams and Housatonic will be inspected. The convention will close in the evening.

PREACHER HELD AS Foe OF DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—A telegram from Senator Gore is said by the United States District Attorney's office to have been the basis of an anti-draft sermon used by H. C. Caper, a preacher near Ardmore, in urging men to join his church to avoid conscription. He is in the federal jail here, his bond being set at \$10,000. He styled

his denomination, the "Church of Christ."

The telegram follows: "Your telegram received and greatly appreciated. Am quoting the following section 4 of Draft Act: 'Nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-organized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing, and whose existing creeds and principles forbid its members to participate in war.'"

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BOSTON HARBOR AS A MILITARY BASE

That Boston harbor and water front will be employed as a great base by the Government in military movements is now practically assured as a result of news received by the Waterways Commission today from national authorities in charge of transportation and storage. In this connection, Chairman John N. Cole of the Waterways Commission has issued the following statement:

"Great satisfaction is felt over the news from Washington that the Council of National Defense looks favorably upon the plans which the commission has prepared for using Boston facilities for transportation and storage in connection with army and navy movements. The commission has given extended study to the development of the port for the particular needs arising at the present time and plans have been prepared showing pier and dock construction, channel dredging and storehouse building on areas owned by the Commonwealth in South Boston, as well as a large tract of land now in process of filling at East Boston."

"The Federal Government has been assured that the State will cooperate by furnishing the land at very low cost and it looks as if work would begin very soon on the construction of big public works involved in this improvement."

"Plans of the commission were submitted to the council through Mr. Joseph A. Conry, Boston representative of the National Defense and Storage Committee, who has supplemented the commissioners in urging their adoption by the Army and Navy Departments."

FOUNDRYMEN TO AID GOVERNMENT

Mobilization of their plants and the speeding up of their production as a means to assist the Government in the war was pledged by the members of the American Foundrymen's Association at today's session of their annual convention at Hotel Somerset. J. P. Pero, president of the association, was authorized to name a war service board of five of the ablest metal manufacturers in its membership to cooperate with the Government, and it was resolved that employees should be assisted in becoming owners of the new issue of Liberty bonds.

Tonight the annual dinner is to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The speakers are to be John A. Penton of Cleveland, who will describe the war conditions in the munition factories and steel plants of France, and Judge Charles F. Moore of New York, who will deliver an address on "Dollars and Sense."

In a discussion of the "foundry code" at the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association at Mechanics Building yesterday, 25 pounds was decided upon as the weight limit women employees should be allowed to lift without the use of mechanical means. One of the important features of the exhibit is the making of various foundry parts by the second-year boys of the Wentworth Institute.

TUFTS EXPECTS BIG ENTERING CLASS

Tufts College will register next Thursday the biggest entering class in its history, according to President H. C. Bumpus. Although the upper classes have been depleted about 25 per cent by the war, the size of the entering class will make the total enrollment as large if not larger than last year, he says.

The registration of Jackson will not be affected by war conditions to any great extent, and while figures are not given out, Dean Caroline S. Davies said, "Jackson will be even bigger than last year to warrant the opening of the new young ladies' dormitory." The new dormitory, "Delta House," is situated at 105 Professors Row, and is to be run on the cooperative plan. The Tufts College Glee Club, which last year had one of the most successful seasons in its history, will not carry out any regular schedule of concerts this year.

Plans for curtailing social undergraduate activities to increase the war work were discussed at a mass meeting at Radcliffe College, yesterday. Two days a week, according to the plan, the girls will suspend social events and devote their time to war relief work. The events which are expected to be omitted are the open idler play, some meetings of the guild, some meetings of the Civic Club, all open meetings of smaller organizations, the Guild sewing bees, the December sale, and the mid-winter meet of the Athletic Association.

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POWER WORSHIP GERMANY'S IDEAL

Otto H. Kahn Tells Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce He Has Seen Prussian Ruling Class Molding Public View

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, in addressing the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, said that he spoke as one "who has seen the spirit of the Prussian governing class at work from close by, having at its disposal and using to the full practically every agency for molding the public mind."

"I have watched it proceed with relentless persistency and profound cunning to instill into the nation the deplorable obsession of power-worship and world-domination, to modify and pervert the mentality, indeed the very fiber and moral substance of the German people—a people which, until misled, corrupted and systematically poisoned by the Prussian ruling caste, was, and deserved to be, honored, valued and welcome member of the family of nations."

"I have hated and loathed that spirit ever since it came within my ken, many years ago; hated it all the more as I saw it ruthlessly pulling down a thing which was dear to me, the old Germany to which I was linked by ties of blood, by fond memories and cherished sentiments."

"The difference in the degree of guilt as between the German people and their Prussian or Prussianized rulers and leaders for the monstrous crime of this war and the atrocious barbarism of its conduct, is the difference between the man who, acting under the influence of a poisonous drug, runs amuck in mad frenzy, and the unspeakable malefactor who administered that drug, well knowing and fully intending the ghastly consequences which were bound to follow."

"The world fervently longs for peace. But there can be no peace answering to the true meaning of the word, no peace permitting the nations of the earth, great and small, to walk unarmed and unafraid, until the teaching and the leadership of the apostles is an outlaw and hateful in the sight of the German people, until that people shall have awakened to a consciousness of the unfathomable guilt of those whom they have followed into calamity and shame, until a mood of penitence and of a decent respect for the opinions of mankind shall have supplanted the sway of what President Wilson has so trenchantly termed 'truculence and treachery.'"

"God grant that the German people may before long work out their own salvation and find the only road which will give to the world an early peace and lead Germany back into the family of nations from which it is now an outcast."

"From each of my visits to Germany for 25 years, I came away more appalled by the sinister transmutation of Prussianism had wrought amongst the people and by the portentous menace I recognized in it for the entire world."

"It had given to Germany unparalleled prosperity, beneficent and advanced social legislation and not a few other things of value, but it had taken in payment the soul of the race. It had made a 'devil's bargain.'"

"And when this war broke out in Europe, I knew that the issue had been joined between the powers of brutal might and insensate ambition on the one side and the forces of humanity and liberty on the other, between darkness and light."

"Many there were at that time—and amongst them men for whose character I had high respect and whose motives were beyond any possible suspicion—who saw their own and America's duty in strict neutrality, mentally and actually, but personally I believed from the beginning of the war, whether we liked it or not—and I certainly did not like the Russia of the Tsar—that the cause of the Allies was America's cause."

"I believed that this was no ordinary war between peoples for a question of national interest or even national honor, but a conflict between fundamental principles and ideas; and, so believing, I was bound to feel that the natural lines of race, blood and kinship could not be the determining lines for one's attitude and alignment, but that each man, whatever his origin, had to decide according to his judgment and conscience on which side was the right and on which was the wrong and take his stand accordingly, whatever the wrench and anguish of the decision. And thus I took my stand three years ago."

"But whatever one's views and feelings, whatever the country of one's birth or kin, only one course was left for all those claiming the privilege of American citizenship when by action of the President and Congress the cause and the fight of the Allies was formally made our cause and our fight."

"We to the German-American, so called, who, in this sacred war for a cause as high as any for which ever people took up arms, does not feel a solemn urge, does not show an eager determination to be in the very forefront of the struggle, does not prove a patriotic jealousy, in thought, in action and in speech, to rival and outdo his native born fellow-citizen in devotion and in willing sacrifice for the country of his choice and adoption and sworn allegiance and of their common affection and pride."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As showing the need for compulsory military service in Canada, emphasis is laid on the fact that while the Dominion had promised to contribute 500,000 soldiers to the mother country, it had, up to the present time, raised only 400,000.

JOINT BREAK IS IRIGOYEN PLAN

Argentine President Trying to Bring About Concerted Action Against Germany by All South American Republics

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It is understood that President Irigoyen is preparing a message to Congress, in which he will advocate that there be no rupture with Germany until the receipt of the translations of the hundreds of telegrams received or sent by the Swedish Legation here, copies of which had been telegraphed to Ambassador Naon at Washington for decoding. It is further understood that the President is attempting to organize concerted action, looking to a break with Germany by all the republics of South America. It is considered probable in many quarters, however, that the popular demand will bring about a rupture with Argentina before the Government has had time to make a study of further documents.

FIRST OF WEEK'S NO-WHITE-BREAD DAYS A SUCCESS

Reports From Rhode Island and Massachusetts Said to Indicate Large Wheat Saving

Reports from Rhode Island and Massachusetts indicate that the observance of "no-white-bread day" yesterday was a decided success and today is expected to show good results in substituting graham, rye and corn cereals for wheat flour, so that the wheat, which is more practical for export, may be sent overseas.

Alfred M. Coats, Federal Food Administrator for Rhode Island, where the first wheatless day was observed yesterday, said last night: "I am satisfied that the people of the State realize the importance of food conservation, and reports from all sections of the State indicate that there was a satisfactory and general response to the appeal for a wheatless day."

Flour dealers in Boston are cooperating with the movement generally. The flour trade indorses the project, say dealers because the two wheatless days liberate thousands of barrels of flour which are needed for export. It is pointed out that the market is not glutted or overbalanced with a decrease in the local demand, as any surplus is at once taken up by export orders. The present plan is resulting in greater cooperation, they say, than the "wheatless week" of last August, because the dealers can plan on light days in the middle of the week, and are able to regulate their supply accordingly.

Bernard J. Rothwell, president of a milling company, pointed out that the Government has guaranteed the farmers a certain price and fixed the limit millers shall make on a barrel, and therefore the only part of the trade that would notice a falling off in local demand would be the retailers. Asked what he thought the opinion of the trade was in regard to "two wheatless days a week," Mr. Rothwell replied that as such a course is requisite to the success of the Allies, dealers were glad to respond and forgo a few dollars' profit. He said that he did not believe the man at the front should feel the "pinch" of war alone.

Other Boston dealers expressed similar views. But the millers aver that it is not a question of demand for flour at present—for they are literally swamped with orders—but a problem to get enough wheat to supply the trade. The farmers, knowing that they will receive a fixed price for their wheat are not rushing to market with their wheat, but are holding it until they get their fall plowing well under way, it is claimed. Dealers say that wheat is moving more freely than it did a few weeks ago.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States for the week ended Saturday was 6,856,000 bushels, as compared with 56,672,000 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. Stocks of wheat in Boston elevators for the week ended Monday totaled only 42,169 bushels, while in the corresponding period of last year there were 350,883 bushels.

In Boston some fancy brands are selling up to \$12.50 a barrel wholesale, and standard patents are selling for \$11 to \$11.50 a barrel.

While spot corn is slightly higher today than wheat, it will be much lower the later part of November and December when the new crop comes on the market, say dealers.

FRENCH LEAGUE IN AMERICA ORGANIZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French League in America has been formally organized here. The league has recently been incorporated with the purpose of bringing "the United States of America and France to a full and sympathetic understanding of one another."

The following officers have been elected: president, Myron T. Herick, former ambassador to France; vice-presidents, Alexander J. Hemphill, Edmund L. Baylies and Barrett Wendell; treasurer, August Belmont; secretary and general manager, C. H. Outland. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, was elected honorary president, and Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York, honorary vice-president.

I. W. W. TEACHER IS ASKED TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The city Board of Education has asked the resignation of O. J. Arnes, instructor in the commercial department of Central High School, because he is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Several other members of the city's teaching force have been accused of disloyalty, and their cases are being investigated.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

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The greatest demonstration that Buenos Aires has ever seen took place Tuesday as an evidence of the almost unanimous feeling of the people against Germany. There were 200,000 marchers in line and they proceeded through the streets led by a commission of Uruguayan senators and deputies, chanting the national anthem and demanding a rupture with Germany. This vast number did not include the thousands that lined the thoroughfares as spectators. The populace threw flowers and tiny flags from balconies and windows on the marchers, and cheered the Uruguayan congressmen wildly, for their presence gave evidence of the solidarity of Uruguay with the Argentine Republic. All business was suspended, the stores being closed and shuttered. The demonstration was organized in 24 hours, indicating the unanimity of public opinion with respect to Argentina's relations with Germany.

Public realization that German money and German agents are aiding the strikers has served to put a powerful impetus behind the movement for a break with the Teutons. Today the prospects for an immediate settlement of the strike were hopeless. Every class of labor is now affected. Even housemaids are considering a walkout. The gas company employees quit today. Two of the city's street car lines were tied up and the strikers stoned the crews and assaulted passengers on some of the cars. Not a wheel is turning on any of the railroads. Business is completely tied up. Food shortage is already reported here and in other cities.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The number of "speakeasies" where liquor has been sold illicitly uncovered by inspectors of the Ohio Liquor License Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, is virtually double the number of licensed saloons in the State, according to the fourth annual report of the commission, which has just been made public.

The actual number of unlicensed houses found was 11,627, and the significant fact in this connection is that more than half of these were discovered in the six western counties of the State, Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Lucas, Montgomery and Belmont. This fact is felt to prove that license territory rather than dry territory is the kind in which illegal liquor selling thrives, contrary to the contentions of the supporters of the license system.

The actual number of licensed saloons in the State during the designated fiscal year was 6261, though but 3448 of these were visited by the state inspectors.

The report points out that 180 licensed dealers were prosecuted for violating the state liquor laws and convictions secured against 90 of these men.

In view of this condition prevailing at the end of four years' trial of the license system, sentiment seems to be crystallizing that absolute prohibition is the only possible solution of Ohio's liquor problems. Conviction grows among conservative thinking people that the traffic will be finally eliminated by the state election in November.

NAVY LEAGUE TO WORK FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The army has agreed to accept garments for the soldiers, to be knitted by Navy League women, who were recently barred by Secretary of Navy Daniels from knitting woolen comforts for sailors.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, chairman of the comforts committee of the league, has made public the following letter from Secretary Baker of the War Department, accepting the offer of the Navy League women to knit for the troops in the trenches:

"My Dear Mrs. Frazer: Your most generous and patriotic offer as chairman of the comforts committee of the Navy League to furnish various woolen articles for use of the men in the field, as expressed in your letter of Sept. 20, to General Sharpe, is accepted, and I have authorized the quartermaster-general to instruct the various depot quartermasters in this country to accept such articles as may be turned in to them and give a receipt therefor, forwarding these articles later to one of the ports of embarkation for shipment to France, there to be distributed to the troops."

"I wish to express through you to the ladies of your committee deep appreciation for the public service which they have undertaken to perform in this great war, and one which I am sure will be greatly appreciated by the men in the trenches."

"Yours sincerely,
"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

The comforts committee has announced that 7224 sets of knitted woolen garments, valued at \$17,000, had been shipped to men of the navy constituting a single day's work of the committee headquarters in Washington. The garments it is stated had been sent here by women throughout the country, who knitted them.

STRIKE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD OCT. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hoping to smooth out existing labor troubles and to avoid any general strike in navy yards, presidents of the international unions involved in yard work will confer with Navy Department heads on Oct. 2. In the mean time the 3500 striking Norfolk Navy Yard men have returned to work.

The prospective strike at the Seattle shipyards is not involved in the present situation, as those yards are not under the navy.

Great Lakes Freight Threatened

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Government is taking steps here to avert disablement of Great Lakes freight traffic through the strike of 10,000 lake seamen, scheduled for Oct. 1. Heads of the Seamen's Union and the Lake Carriers' Association have been invited to confer with representatives of the Government Shipping Board in Washington. Victor A. Olander, secretary of the association, is now en route to the Capital for this purpose.

Iron Workers Strike Settled

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a meeting of the Iron Trades Council here, the strike of 35,000 iron workers and other mechanics in the San Francisco Bay region has been settled, according to an official statement issued by the council.

Seventeen trades were represented at the meeting. Thirteen of these trades voted to return to work, while four opposed the move. According to their constitution, however, those opposing a settlement of the strike will be obliged to side with the majority in the council and return to work. It is stated that later the vote to resume work was made unanimous. The council is made up of delegates from 25 unions.

The text of the agreement entered into by representatives of the unions and the employers provides that wages up to and including \$4.25 a day shall be increased 20 per cent, wages from \$4.26 up to and including \$5 shall be increased 12½ per cent, and wages from \$5.01 up shall not be increased in excess of 8 per cent.

FOURTH IN CARGO FREIGHTER SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—The steamer War Signal has just been launched at the Superior Shipbuilding Company's yards. She is the fourth of a series of 3000-ton cargo freighters that has been built in the Superior yards this summer for owners in the various belligerent countries. The Cleveland and the Poitiers, the two first completed, were sold to French interests, and the War Chant, the third boat, now nearing completion in the yards, is owned by English interests.

The dimensions of the War Signal are, length, 251 feet; beam, 43.5 feet; and depth, 20 feet. She has a carrying capacity of 3200 tons dead weight.

Officials of the Superior Shipbuilding Company assert that sufficient contracts have been signed to assure operations of its yards at full capacity for two years ahead. "As has been the case with other yards over the country we have been experiencing difficulty during the last few months in obtaining sufficient ship plates and other materials to keep us going, but from now on we are assured better deliveries," said G. A. Tomlinson, a director of the company.

SUFFOLK COUNTY W. C. T. U.

At the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Suffolk County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, today, in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple building, Mrs. Maud H. Hill, of Dorchester, was elected president and Miss Mary Bishop of Boston vice-president for the coming year. The secretaryship was divided, Miss Ethel F. Love of South Boston being elected corresponding secretary, and Miss Ruth Barber of Allston recording secretary. Other officers were re-elected. In the afternoon the convention was addressed by N. Louise Rand, state superintendent of the anti-narcotic work, and Mrs. Arabella Wilson, state superintendent of work among the soldiers and sailors.

PHOTOGRAPHERS CONVENE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Photographers Association of New England in this city yesterday chose Springfield, Mass., for their next year's convention. L. B. Painting of Concord, N. H., was elected president and John N. H. was elected vice-president. Other officers are: Secretary, A. E. Whitney, Norwood, Mass.; treasurer, Eugene A. Holton, Boston; state vice-presidents: Maine, Frank Adams, Portland; New Hampshire, C. L. Powers, Claremont; Vermont, A. A. Bishop, Newport; Massachusetts, H. F. Bosworth, Springfield; Connecticut, A. K. Peterson, Hartford. The annual dinner was held in the evening.

PROPOSED MILK RATE DISCUSSED

Massachusetts Food Administrator Endicott Talks Over Situation With Representatives of Various Interests

Producers and distributors of milk in Greater Boston, milk experts and members of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, met with Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, in the State House, Boston, today, when a general discussion of the milk situation in New England took place with particular reference to a possible advance of delivered milk to 15 cents a quart in the larger cities of the Commonwealth on Oct. 1.

Those present, in addition to Mr. Endicott, included A. C. Ratschky of the Public Safety Committee of the Commonwealth; John D. Willard, secretary of the State Food Administration; Richard Pattee, organizer and secretary of the New England Milk Producers Association; Dr. A. W. Gilbert of the committee of agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The conference opened at 10:30 o'clock and continued through the morning. A formal statement may be issued this afternoon according to Secretary Willard. It is expected that the investigation will be continued either tomorrow or Saturday.

At the request of Mr. Endicott Secretary Pattee brought with him the schedules of zone rates arranged by the executive committee of his association together with numerous details upon which the proposed rates for Oct. 1 have been based. These Mr. Pattee was prepared to describe to Mr. Endicott and to point out the system of zone rates adopted by the association last February. These rates show an increase over those put into effect on Aug. 1 of approximately 1 cent a quart at the farmer's railroad station.

Dr. Gilbert brought the detailed report of the committee on agriculture of the chamber or the investigation of that committee on the cost of producing a quart of milk in the various districts of New England. The price, according to Dr. Gilbert for the average production of a quart of milk throughout New England was 6.04 cents. Dr. Gilbert explained, however, that this was the price on Aug. 1, and that there had been a considerable increase in the cost of production during the past seven weeks.

The Boston independent milk producers, who distribute about 15 per cent of the entire supply in Greater Boston, were prepared to show that the cost of production and distribution was nearly 15 cents a quart, but that they had kept the price down to 13 cents and therefore accepted the loss in order to maintain the strength of their trade.

The powers of the Massachusetts Food Commissioner are sufficiently sweeping to make him an important factor in the situation, while in addition he has the reputation of bringing harmony among conflicting interests. It is not expected that Mr. Endicott will use his confiscatory authority in settling the milk situation. On the other hand, it is anticipated that he will act rather as a compulsory arbitrator, and after hearing all sides of the case, will determine what will be a fair price to the producer, the dealer and the consumer.

While Mr. Endicott's powers do not extend beyond the borders of Massachusetts, it is believed that his decision in the milk situation will be indorsed by the food administrators in other New England states, in which similar conditions prevail.

In investigating the zone rates, Mr. Endicott has the assistance of a number of independent milk producers, although he is personally familiar with the milk business and the numerous items entering into the cost of production and distribution.

In addition to the representatives of the producers, it is expected that public safety committees in Boston, Worcester and Springfield as well as other large centers will be heard in opposition to any further increase in milk rates.

VETERANS CHOOSE BALTIMORE

CLEVELAND, O.—Baltimore was chosen yesterday at the United Spanish War Veterans' nineteenth annual encampment as next year's meeting place. The following officers were elected: Henry W. Bush, Detroit, commander-in-chief; Henry F. Eggle, Pittsburgh, senior commander-in-chief; William I. Sterling, Maine, junior commander-in-chief; William F. Dussault, Lynn, chaplain-in-chief, and Dr. William E. Howard, Dallas, surgeon-general.

RAILWAY MAN DINNER GUEST

Robert B. Stearns, first vice-president of The Bay State Street Railway Company was the guest at a dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night. Matthew C. Brush, president of the

EDUCATIONAL

AWAKENING IN
BRAZIL NOTED

Problem of General Education
Receiving Fresh Attention—
Law Study Found Overem-
phasized—Art Schools Liked

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A traveler from a country where compulsory education prevails is impressed in Brazil by the presence of young children in the street and about home during school hours. Although one will be told that certain of the states of this southern Republic have laws compelling the children to attend school, these laws are not general; and because of many obstacles, such as the wide distance between towns, and the lack of funds for education, public sentiment does not appear to be strong for their enforcement. It is reported that there are upwards of 15,000 schools, with an attendance of 750,000 pupils in Brazil; but one gains the impression from travel in various sections that the majority of these students are in the professional institutions, or are attending the more recently developed schools of commerce, architecture, arts and crafts and special or private schools, corresponding to the high school grade as it exists in the United States.

It is common to see intelligent and finely dressed men wearing on their forefinger a huge, pretentious-looking ring, usually with some colored stone surrounded by diamonds, an emblem signifying that the wearer is a member of one of the learned professions, the color of the stone designating just which one. This does not mean, necessarily, that all who are thus bedecked are practicing these professions. In Brazil, as in other Latin-American countries, it has long been the mark of social standing and prestige merely to be associated with a learned calling.

In Brazil, there is no university, as the term is understood in Europe and North America, the professional schools with their courses extending over five and six years being the institutions of liberal culture, and the preparatory schools, which also include certain collegiate subjects, being immediate stepping stones thereto. Although there are signs of more or less widespread conviction that Brazil should have universities, its youth have been obliged to receive the chief amount of their liberal training in schools which aim at specialized callings.

There are, furthermore, no such schools in Brazil as are known in the United States as graduate schools, where advanced students may engage in research and special training to become high-class teachers, or specialists along lines of academic or technical excellence. For such training Brazilian young men have been accustomed to go to Europe, especially for law; or to the United States for engineering, commerce, and pedagogical training. The numbers of such students who are going northward has been increasing rapidly of late.

It is in the realm of elementary education that Brazil is particularly weak today. This is revealed in part by the astonishing percentage of illiteracy, which is estimated to be not less than 70 per cent of the entire population. To be sure Brazil has a somewhat more complex problem than many other South American states, because of the Negro and Indian population, especially in the North and the interior of her vast domain. But there has been and still continues to be a national apathy regarding the general education of the people. As a matter of fact, those who are at the head of political affairs have been interested since the coming of the Republic in things other than education. One official in an inland city soberly excused the municipal authorities when accused of not furnishing money for a much-needed high school building by saying: "How could we build a new schoolhouse, when we had only enough money left to finish the theater?"

To show how the case stands as to illiteracy: One day by chance a tourist dropped his mail in the street, and going to the bank to which the mail was addressed, in the hope that it might have been returned, he received the following answer from the clerk: "There are three chances for you and seven against you that your mail will be returned. If one of the 30 per cent of the population who can read and write picks up your letters, you will get them; for the Brazilians are honest; but if one of the 70 per cent who can't read finds it, he will probably either open it through curiosity or throw it into the first ash can."

In the matter of education, as in other things, Brazil must be judged not simply by her present but also by her past. The early Portuguese discoverers, the aristocratic nobles, and the monarchical officials who followed in their train, held medieval views regarding education, as about other matters. Years of slavery and a lack of labor to develop a new country were not influences intended for the dissemination of equal educational rights among the people. The heritage which Brazil received from Portugal educationally was neither worthy of the mother country nor conducive to the enlightenment of the early colonists. For generations Brazil was a closed port to the commercial world.

The modern phase of Brazilian education did not begin until the year 1878, under the leadership of the Minister of Education, Leoncio de Carvalho, when public instruction was completely revolutionized. The advent of the Republic in 1889 brought

many educational reforms, such as pedagogical schools, the establishment of an educational review, and the placing of the professional schools on a firmer foundation.

Although the larger institutions are almost invariably maintained and directed by the Government, there is no federal monopoly of schools, since any state may start schools for law, or engineering, and the certificate of graduation has equal force in all parts of the Republic. If the school receives government aid, however, the curriculum must conform to certain standards laid down by Brazilian law regarding studies, length of course, and appointment of teachers. In state institutions the teachers are appointed by the Government, from a list submitted by the faculty. Although the executive has veto power upon appointments and school administration, this is seldom utilized; and academic freedom is rarely interfered with. The secondary schools are independent, and a separate examination requires their entrance to the professional schools.

The study of law is by far the most favored in the realm of higher education. The course in law is rich and comprehensive, including international law, political science, the history and philosophy of law, and giving special attention to Roman law and the civilization behind it. This latter emphasis makes up in a measure for the lack of classical instruction in higher Brazilian education. In the curriculum, modern languages are given a large place, especially English, French and German.

The breadth of the professional school curriculum is revealed by the inclusion of such studies as history, economics, finance and sociology, while the engineering institutions give a general training in the physical sciences. It is doubtless owing to this fact of liberal education in the professional schools that South America has produced so many eminent international lawyers.

The State of Sao Paulo takes the lead educationally. Its McKenzie College, its agricultural college, its law school and its normal school are strong; while both its primary and its higher education are worthy to be compared with those of many states in North America. The new interest being taken in engineering, revealed in flourishing engineering clubs as well as in schools for engineers now being enlarged and established at considerable expense in the more progressive states, is a promising sign of the times.

There are 55 military schools of the varying grades in the different states of the Brazilian Union, and a decided awakening is to be found in these institutions at the present time. Volunteers and military cadets are seen marching frequently in the larger cities and towns. The Collegio Militar in Rio de Janeiro is beautifully situated on one of the hills that makes up this city, occupying for its administrative work on old baronial palace. There are 600 students. Excellent, well-lighted and well-ventilated classrooms, modern laboratories, athletic and parade fields, swimming pools and all modern apparatus, together with an efficient staff of instructors selected from departments of the Brazilian Army, combine to make this school an example of what the educators of Brazil can accomplish in preparatory education.

The country is also well supplied with special schools. The thirst for study along particular lines impresses the visitor as he looks through the institutions, many of them of private foundation, where such studies as drawing, painting, music, and crafts are being pursued. The artistic branches of learning are especially emphasized and are enjoying great popularity.

As to foreign missionary schools, McKenzie College, located at Sao Paulo, originally under Presbyterian auspices, but now nonsectarian, has trained a large number of the modern technical workers of the country. There are 27 young women among the 600 or more students, and now has an affiliated school located a short distance away, called the Eschola Americana, which enrolls more than 500 pupils, of whom 124 are girls. It is a cosmopolitan student body, there being in the combined enrollment of the two schools under the college auspices 514 Brazilians, 150 Italians, 47 Portuguese, 45 Germans, 34 North Americans, 28 English, 15 French, and 39 members of other nationalities. The college commands the sympathy of the government educational officials and it is practically self-supporting from its tuition fees. The college has been an important factor in the arousal of interest in intercollegiate sports.

Detached education, theoretical rather than intelligently applied learning—these are the loose rivets in the Brazilian educational armor.

"The schools are the most unmistakable thermometer of any social structure," writes Clemenceau. In Brazil these institutions are not lacking in the proficiency of higher generalization, in the absorption of rules, in subjectiveness; they are threatened rather by the danger of inadequate foundation in practice and experimentation—too much law and library; too little laboratory and field work. An enormous population are still beyond the hearing of the teacher's voice. Economic conditions bar many. Backward states must get government aid. Better means of intercommunication now on the way, will leave less excuse for indifference to education. Political leaders, interested in statecraft which they know, are the leaders of educational enterprise, which they do not know. Trained teachers are needed. Compulsory primary attendance should come as rapidly as schools and instructors can be secured. Public opinion needs to be stimulated to find these without unnecessary delay.

CONTINUATION AND
NURSERY SCHOOLS
UNDER DISCUSSION

Need of Wider Opportunity in
Rural Districts Pointed Out
at Bedford College Meeting

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—This year the conference on "New Ideals in Education" held their summer meeting at Bedford College, the best known of the women's colleges attached to the University of London. Situated in its own beautiful grounds in the Regent's Park, Bedford College is particularly well adapted to the purposes of such a vacation meeting. As this is the fourth annual conference of the kind, the aims of its promoters are becoming increasingly definite, and the Earl of Lytton, in his opening address, spoke not only of the importance of considering educational experiments, but of the value of concentrating on some particular subject. This year, continuation schools had been chosen as the main area of exploration. It was an uncharted sea. He welcomed Mr. Fisher as a revolutionary in matters of education.

The president of the Board of Education reminded his hearers that other nations also were intent upon the question of continuation schools. The French Minister of Public Instruction had a large scheme for education up to 20 years of age, and Germany had another extending to 21. If that gathering could convert the country to the acceptance of a larger measure than he had himself proposed, he would not be reluctant to follow. Recalling how the University of Leyden had been founded by the Prince of Orange to commemorate the triumphant issue of the burghers from the siege of their city, Mr. Fisher commended the proposal to establish as a memorial of the war, a great University of England, in which the whole population should have the means of rising to a higher level of learning and culture than it had hitherto been able to reach.

The two succeeding days of the conference were assigned, the one to problems of urban continuation schools and the other to those very different problems concerned with rural continuation schools. In discussing the urban questions, more than one of the speakers dwelt upon the drabness of the conditions in which the young worker moved. He had, in fact, two lives, the working life and the life to which he escaped when he left the factory. Home was regarded as only a place for meals and sleep, so that he sought relief from both forms of monotony, the domestic and economic, in such entertainment as was afforded by moving pictures and unwholesome literature. Continuation schools should help to remove the feeling of oppression and of conflict with social order; it was essential that boys and girls should feel at home in the schools, and make its aims their own. Such schools ought, in fact, to interpret and to reconcile the diverse interests which were growing up in their minds. There should be absence of compulsion and restraint, but not absence of discipline and order, which were essential to freedom. This idea of a club element entering into the school arrangements was emphasized at a later session when girls' clubs were under consideration.

No less interesting was the discussion on rural continuation schools. One of the points most insisted upon was that groups of villages should be provided with a central day continuation school (possibly also with residential facilities), an arrangement which would prove workable even in a thinly populated area with limited railway communication. To arrest the decline in village population, people must have the opportunity of a life as well worth living as that to be found in urban centers. Eighty to 90 per cent of laborers' daughters went into domestic service in towns, from which they did not return because they were not interested in the country. It would be impossible to build up a decent civilization in rural areas until the women were brought back to the land. The central school buildings should be so placed as to be educational and social centers for the surrounding groups of villages, even though conveyances might have to be provided for the children. The present small village elementary schools might fall into the position of preparatory schools for the central institution, which would need teachers of good academic qualifications and great teaching capacity.

The main subject of the conference having been dealt with, there followed what was termed Experiment Day. Papers and discussions under this head are less easy to follow than such a question as that of continuation schools. But as it is a practice of the conference to publish their proceedings in full, an opportunity will occur later for reviewing any such experiment of special significance.

On the last day, the treatment of children in nursery schools came under discussion. Miss Margaret Macmillan gave an account of her work at Deptford. Ideal nursery schools should be in shelters open to the wind and sun and with little furniture. Classes should not contain more than 15 pupils. As for set lessons, there were none; it was not so much teaching that was needed as assistance in assimilating impressions and learning to speak. There were no girls at present available with exactly the teacher-nurse training that was required for thus preparing young children for the elementary schools. They should enter these at the age of six or seven,

clean, intelligent and observant; able to read and write, and with a certain knowledge of arithmetic. At present there were good teachers and good nurses, but no one in between. Estimating that the number of children in nursery schools would be 1,000,000, Miss Macmillan said there would be the need to train 100,000 probationers as teacher-nurses in all kinds of child nurture. The cost, she supposed, would be between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000; but whatever the cost might be, it was a necessary reform.

BRITISH-AMERICAN
RECIPROCITY

The report that already the Federal Bureau of Education and the Association of College Presidents have a representative busy conferring with university heads in England and Scotland about increased reciprocity of teachers and students between British and American higher institutions of learning, is one of the most significant by-products of the war. First, because it commits the Bureau of Education to an expanded conception of its functions. Second, because it shows enterprise and largeness of vision on the part of the association of college presidents. Third, because it implies that Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow and their sister universities are to have more vital relations with Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and their American sisters than ever in the past.

As far as interchange of academic honors has its place in the program, the change will be quantitative rather than qualitative. That is to say there may be more "degrees" conferred than in the past. But that is not where the emphasis of the new plan is to be put. Its backers in both countries have in view the endowment of a large number of fellowships that will make possible regular matriculation of students. They wish some new Cecil Rhodes to arise to do for other institutions what he did for Oxford, or what James H. Hyde has been doing for American scholars who have been going to French universities of recent years. They want to facilitate the migration of British youth to American schools and American youth to British schools, since for many reasons it is improbable that German university centers will be open to Britons or Americans, or if open, that they will be resorted to for post-graduate study as during the past two generations.

As a matter of history it is a fact that down to the period of the war between the states, 1861-65, relatively few American young people went abroad for supplementary education. Of those who did go prior to that date, most were from the South and their most frequent resort was to British universities, to which they went as naturally and instinctively as the Latins of South America have gone and still go to France or Spain. The liberally trained men of the first English and Scotch settlers in the colonies along the North Atlantic seaboard had their intellectual roots in the classic schools of England and Scotland. The Scotch and English philosophers, metaphysicians, and theologians dominated the thought of the religious leaders of the era of Jonathan Edwards and his Calvinistic successors down to the days of James McCosh none the less surely than the great masters of English prose and verse ruled the world of American letters. Franklin, Jefferson, and Paine interjected for a time ideals that were French in origin, but never in a way to modify the situation seriously, not even in theories pertaining to affairs of state, as latter-day study of the Constitution has shown. Even Calvinism's stoutest opponent, Arminianism, during the days of its first challenge on American soil, derived from Wesley, the Oxford student; and in the second period of attack upon Calvinism, the earliest champions of Unitarianism were men who got their Arrianism via England.

The Nineteenth Century was well on its way toward the close of the first half, ere a band of New Englanders found their way to German university centers, and ere liberal refugees migrated from Germany settled in the United States to become exponents of German philosophy, biblical scholarship, and methods and ideals of investigating and writing history. It was a generation before any considerable number of exponents of German rather than British cultural and scholastic ideals found their places as molders of American opinion, either as preachers, teachers, journalists or jurists. But during the '70s, '80s and '90s the tide set strongly toward the German universities. Degrees from those institutions weighed much when it came to getting appointment on college and university faculties. Berlin, Jena and Göttingen came to mean more than Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, not to say anything about Paris, which was quite out of the running.

But of late years there has been a reaction. Woodrow Wilson at Princeton led in it while he was in power. Lawrence Lowell has differentiated his administration at Harvard from that of his powerful predecessor by his reemphasis on the dominant place of the college as distinct from the graduate school, and by his sympathy with a reaction away from individualism and premature specialization championed by C. W. Eliot. Amherst College has distinctly defined its future service as broadly cultural rather than utilitarian, and has selected a Scotch-born humanist for a leader back to the older American college ideal. Smith College has just elected another man of the same race, with the same ideals, for the same work. Williams College, never having been tempted to stray afield, and in the days of Mark Hopkins, so now under Garfield, puts the stress on a broadly

based scheme of education for her undergraduates.

Complete details of the compact which it is believed will be ultimately made by British and American educators governing reciprocal service during and following the war, have yet to be announced. The same may be said of a similar effort now under way to promote an American-French academic understanding. But the broader, fundamental rules, roughly drafted by American educators, have been so cordially welcomed and so generally accepted in the sister countries, that the search now is for some man or men to assume the task of organizing, financing, and administering the enterprise.

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Report of the Scotch Education Department for the year 1915-16 is upon the whole not unsatisfactory. As regards scholars in average attendance at the primary schools, the number is about equal to that of the previous year; while at higher grade and other schools above the primary, there is only a slight falling off. In central institutions, including technical colleges, there has been a marked diminution of students. The training centers for teachers have also felt the strain of the present-day emergency, but the proportion of women to men preparing themselves for the teaching profession was as ready so large before the war that the effect of enlistment has not greatly affected the numbers in training as a whole.

The result of the stress is, perhaps, most seriously felt in connection with the building schemes of the various provincial committees. It has been found necessary indefinitely to defer all projected operations which had not been actually begun, whilst in the case of those already started, progress is likely to be slow, owing to difficulties in the supply of labor and materials.

In any careful consideration of this report, it should be borne in mind that the increased wages now offered to juvenile labor form no small temptation to parents to seek to have their children exempted from day school attendance. The Education (Scotland) Act places the exemption of children over 12 in the hands of school boards, and the department states in this report that though it possesses a power of supervision it is not accustomed lightly to interfere with a board's discretion.

Ever since the state intervention in English education (which began in 1833 with a grant to aid in the erection of schoolhouses for children of the poorer classes) the question of inefficient private schools has grown in importance. The headmaster of University College School, London (Mr. Guy Kendall), has now addressed a letter to the public press in which he urges that the inspection of private schools should be made compulsory. Though the new bill obliges all private schools (unless specially exempted) to furnish to the Board of Education such particulars as are required by the regulations of that board, an inspection by government officers is only to take place if it is asked for by the headmaster or other school authority.

Mr. Kendall thinks that the schools which will welcome inspection under a voluntary system are not those that need it most. He points out that where a question, usually a legal question, arises as to whether any particular school is giving an efficient education, the one man who could give quite unbiased expert evidence—that is, the Inspector—cannot be called in. Such a case, he says, "was recently the subject of much comment and moralizing on educational circles." Without doubt the reference is to the prosecution by the Denbighshire local authority of a parent for sending his child to a private school which was alleged by that authority to be inefficient. In that case the magistrate had to rely upon evidence of inferior value to that which could have been furnished by a government inspector who had already visited the school in the course of his duties.

It appears that the Incorporated Association of Headmasters have already expressed corporate approval of the enforcement of inspection as a condition of practicing the teaching profession. Moreover, the education committee of the London County Council has decided that private schools shall be registered and inspected either by the Board of Education or by the local education authority.

Those who are studying underlying political currents in Germany cannot do better than continue to watch the movement for bridging the gulf between elementary and higher education. Reference has already been made to the demand put forward by the German Teachers Association for a type of school which should be free, undenominational and uniform for the whole Empire. However organized, one chief characteristic of the proposed Einheitschule is that the gifted children of the poorer classes are to be placed on the same footing with regard to secondary and university education as the children of the wealthy.

In this demand the teachers' association have the support of the Social Democrats. The movement began before the war broke out, and after a truce of one year the campaign has been resumed. Noteworthy debates on the subject have taken place in the Prussian Lower House, when the education estimates for 1916-17 and 1917-18 were presented. One of the demands made was for the suppression of the preparatory schools (Vorschulen),

which pass on to the secondary schools a large class of pupils of well-to-do parents, who are unfitted for higher education. The reformers argue that Germany has lost so great a part of the most intelligent youth of the country that ample opportunity should be provided for the development of talent, wherever it can be found.

Although the Government has so far yielded only in a very partial manner to the demands of the Social Democrats and the Progressive Volks-partei, yet it will find difficulty in keeping the new arrangements within bounds. In Saxony steps have already been taken to throw open the universities to elementary school teachers, who are now able to qualify for posts at girls' secondary schools, Realschulen and training colleges. Some other states have followed Saxony's example, but Prussia has so far done nothing in this direction.

PROVOST REPORTS
ON RECONSTRUCTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At University College (University of London) the provost, Sir Gregory Foster, made his report for the past session to an assembly of the faculties. After speaking of the work of the year, and of the military distinctions gained by members of the college, he dealt with the question how best to adapt and modify the organization of University College to meet the new order of things that would have to be encountered in the coming days of peace.

As far as might be, said Sir Gregory, under their present powers that question had been faced and was well in hand. Nothing ought to be done to diminish the value of the tradition of the college which was built up by the association of various branches of learning—fine arts, laws, natural science and engineering—within a single organization and on the same site. There were those, on the other hand, who advocated the establishment of separate institutions for this and that branch of learning, each of which was to be a little "cosmos" by itself.

The provost then expressed his hope that the Government Reconstruction Committee would not overlook the university problem in London. Organization was not everything, but it was difficult to promote and maintain the true spirit of university life with the present constitution of the university. A special significance attached to this part of Sir Gregory Foster's report, since the president of the Board of Education was himself in the chair, and gave the provost such assurances as he could on this subject. But Mr. Fisher added significantly that what the University of London might ultimately become, would depend upon the degree of allegiance which a great London university might be able to command among its members, and upon the extent to which the various interests and collegiate bodies at present comprising the university were prepared to make concessions to a common purpose.

The part of Mr. Fisher's speech which will be read with the most general interest was on a widely different subject. He spoke of the poetry which had come from the trenches or the ships, and said that though he had not read it all, yet he had a sufficient acquaintance with the type of literature to justify him in hazzarding a generalization.

Fortunately the exact words which the president of the board used have been printed in an appendix to the report, and are here reproduced in full: "In these poems there is a sense of war I notice three features, which I believe to be typical of the English university spirit. In the first place, they are markedly individual, and represent not a response to the 'psychology of the crowd,' but a reaction from it. Then they are entirely pure of hate and execration. There is no reviling of the enemy, and very little of what may be called the Tyrtenean or the Thrasyleian strain. Our young soldiers look to poetry as a deliverance from the grim necessities of the hour, rather than as a means of expressing martial emotions. They do not gush about patriotism, but they feel it none the less by reason of its reticence, and in a form which is peculiarly English. To our military poet of the present war, the idea of country does not, in the hazardous passes of life, recall the vision of victorious sovereigns wielding destructive swords, grasping tridents, marching legions of fervent warriors, or flourishing mailed fists in the eyes of cowed populations. It does not evoke a train of historic memories, but comes to them in the field of battle as a vision of some quiet English landscape, of rolling downs, blue seas, or the little chalk trout streams of home."

"This serene temper, characteristic of our English nature, and especially typical of our university spirit, is not a little perplexing to our brilliant allies, the French. I remember reading last summer to my friend, M. Maurice Barrès, a letter from a gallant young officer, since fallen, which contained a vigorous protest against the differential treatment which for a time was awarded to the crews of German submarines caught in the act of piracy. The temper of that letter, with its easy and pleasant strain of equity, seemed to my French friend to be out of accord with the solemnities and severities of the true martial attitude; and in general, after turning over a good number of letters written by young university men from the front, he was struck by what is undoubtedly a characteristic of our private war correspondence, the very sparing references to the act of fighting itself. The private letters from the French front were, on the contrary, more realistic and fuller of the epic and Homeric feeling."

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL IN
BOSTON EXPANDS
INTO UNIVERSITY

State and Academic Recognition
Given to Northeastern University
Because of Its Standards

Concentration of the public's attention just now on the services which the Y. M. C. A. is rendering to the community by its assumption of responsibility for much of the "warfare" work in the army of the United States at home and abroad should not divert attention from the educational work it is doing. It is many years since the international committee added to the association's distinctively religious work two departments—education and recreation; and they have come now to a high point of development. The last Yearbook tells of 66,594 men and boys enlisted in the Y. M. C. A.'s schools carried on within association buildings, and 15,777 in other buildings but still responsible to the association management. It also reports 16,590 lectures or practical talks given to over 600,000 men and boys during the previous year. For all of these students, whether in or out of the association buildings, a special journal is issued. The budget of expense for this work amounts to more than \$1,000,000, much of which, of course, is offset by tuition fees from pupils.

Boston's share in this work is attracting special attention throughout the country because it has taken on so many ramifications and has won such distinct state and academic recognition. Thus, to make the latter point clear, it is interesting to note that at the inauguration of the first president of Northeastern College, which now incorporates the association's work, the Massachusetts State Department of Education, the Commissioner of Education for New York State, John H. Finley, and representatives of all the leading colleges and universities of eastern New England were present. As a matter of detail it is well to note that the State of Massachusetts did not charter the association's education department as a college with the right to confer degrees, until it had laid before it evidence from a specially created commission that the technical and professional standards of the schools were such as to warrant action of the kind.

Boston's primacy in accepting the Y. M. C. A. idea and ideal as defined by Sir George Williams, has been duplicated by her pioneer work in this later development of the association's service to church and state. She has furnished both the faculty and the plant for the college, and also an ever-increasing tide of pupils that day and night pours in and out the doors of the great structure on Huntington Avenue, making the building one of the outstanding sights of the rapidly growing "student quarter" of modern Boston.

Historically considered, the Y. M. C. A., in Boston as elsewhere, began its educational service to the community with night classes in the more rudimentary subjects of study usually taught in the secondary school grades, and the pupils were persons who, for various reasons, had a truncated record of formal education, who were busy during the day, and who wished to improve their intellectual resources by wise use of their evenings.

Today Northeastern College has preparatory schools competing with the public and private schools of the city for the patronage of the well-to-do. It has a day as well as night school for aiding young men seeking vocational guidance and preparation. It has a school of liberal arts where lads take what are virtually college courses. Engineering, commerce and finance and law each have their separate faculties, and insist upon tests of pupils with formal examinations and conferral of the customary degrees. In short the college has many more subdivisions and is much more entitled to the name "university" than many older and more conventionally organized educational institutions of New England. It is true that a major part of its advanced work is still done in the evening; but it is not as true as it once was that its patronage is of the sort that asks for favors. Like other colleges, it charges tuition and gathers in a major part of its income from students' fees, which, though they are not high, neither are they inconsequential.

The enrollment of the college during the past academic year, which tells its own story, was as follows: Cooperative school of engineering, 160; evening engineering, 256; commerce and finance, 514; law school, 544; automobile school 1025; aquatics, 8; commercial art, 23; show card writing, 53; memory training, 119; public speaking, 63; the preparatory school for the college of liberal arts, 930; and the Huntington Day School, 425. Approximately 4500 pupils were enrolled, and despite the war the outlook for the coming year is excellent, owing to the number of young men in business positions who are realizing that in the future they must have a better training and meet a stiffer form of competition.

As with most institutions the record made, so far as it is due to college officials, centers about one man, Frank Palmer Speare, who was inducted into the presidential office last March. His earlier career, following graduation from a Massachusetts state normal school, had been one of teaching, when in 1896 he was given charge of the educational department of the local association. Two years later he projected the law school. In 1909 he began the successful day school for youth known as the Huntington School, and in 1911 the School of Commerce and Finance came into being and has met a local need.

TRENCH DIGGING IN REAL EARNEST

Member of French General Staff
Helps Select Territory for
Fortifications Along Broadest
Lines Yet Attempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—The officers' training camp has entered upon the most active week of its course. Last week a member of the French general staff, Major de Montal, spent several days here and gave the senior instructors many ideas as to conditions at the front. Within a mile or so of the camp he helped the army officers select a territory well fitted for maneuvers and fortifications, and on this section there has been laid out the most ambitious plan yet attempted in the United States for teaching the fighting methods of the western front.

It is assumed that a great enemy force is fortified along the line of the Salmon River about three miles back in the country, opposed by an equally strong force in defense and that orders have been received from Commander Wolf, supposed to be at the head of a division composed of many regiments, to throw up a secondary line to fall back upon. Therefore, the work can be done in the day time. If it were not for the imaginary line of defense protecting the camp it would be necessary to work at night, when actually most of the trench digging is done at the front. But the students here are not yet ready for pick-and-shovel work in the dark.

On Monday morning, therefore, the study schedule was cancelled and the students took up their trenching tools. All over the terrain the lines were laid out and on a long front real deep trenches were dug and occupied, extensive enough to give all the infantrymen a chance to learn what real trench work is. At other points the lines are to be marked with trenches of less depth and less extent, so that by the time the week's work is over the men will realize what it is for a division to dig itself in.

The real trenches will be supplied with dug-outs, and other conveniences, machine-gun emplacements and most of the contrivances used in real warfare. Moreover, if not this week, then later, the students are to live in them over night, have "surprise parties," attack and defend their positions and so on. After as much as possible is accomplished this week, then next week, range work will follow and after practice the candidates will be graded according to their skill with the rifle.

From an educational point of view it is interesting to note that all the infantry work this week is devoted to trenchmaking and occupation, including lessons in all the branches relating thereto. Even the evening study periods are given over to the explanation of what is going on in the open. All this work is object teaching and this week's program is probably the most striking application of this method to adults ever attempted. The early stages of its progress and the plan outlined in advance indicate its complete success. The only schedule of study left in camp this week is that of the artillery and part of their work consists of supporting the infantry in trench operations.

Last week's work was very different and consisted largely of map drawing which was interesting to some and very irksome to others. It was not so strenuous as the preceding week's work, but involved a good deal of walking and some long jaunts.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stiles, D. D., rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York, spoke to the students at the M. C. A. Sunday morning. George A. Reeder, a Y. M. C. A. worker on the border, who has done much of the planning of the European war work of the association, is also in camp working for a commission in the infantry and on Sunday he gave a "log-fire" talk at the town Y. on the subject of the Y's connection with the war.

The week-end amusements included "Out There," with Laurette Taylor in the main rôle, on Saturday, and on Sunday night Helen Stanley, a soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, "The British war drama, "Out There," has had eliminated from it much of the somberness which formerly marked it, and was received with interest as comedy. Next week-end the play, which will be "The Man Who Came Back," will be given Sunday night, while on Saturday night a classical concert with Florence Easton, soprano; Francis MacLennan, tenor, and Francis Macmillen, the violinist, will be rendered. The amusements best fitted for the men seem to be melodrama, comedy, well removed from war themes, and concerts with plenty of the old-time songs in them. A considerable amount of classical chamber music has been given in both camps; but the same performers would have made more hits with the old-fashioned songs.

Capt. E. Alexander Powell of the reserve corps, a member of the eleventh infantry company, who is also taking the course here, gave an interesting talk to the students a few nights ago in place of evening study, and told the men about the conditions as he had found them on the other side. He is the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, the author of "Vive la France" and other war writings. His talk consisted of descriptions of conditions as he found them on the eastern and western fronts. His experience seemed to date back to the time when conditions were much darker and harder for the Allies than they have been of late. While none of the men think they are going abroad on a pleasure excursion, the latest information coming into camp here gives our men a much brighter outlook than the darker reports of earlier days.

The general sentiment of this camp,

as it has developed, is of a resolute and professional character. The candidates take their instruction in successive steps without hurry or worry as though they were learning a business. The artillery arm of the service has attracted many professional men who look upon it as offering a career, and in field artillery this camp certainly offers exceptional opportunities. Not only is there more material concentrated here now for the study of gunnery than in any other camps, but a great deal of early progress has been made under the senior instructor in gunnery, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Hammond. It is expected that before long the camp will have a captive balloon and then the study of observations from the air and of camouflage will be taken up. The latter is work almost outside of books and to be learned only by practical experience. The old brass cannon which have stood on the parade ground for about half a century will be used to show how guns and other things can be disguised and so concealed as to deceive observers from the air.

REAL ESTATE

J. Sumner Draper & Mark Temple Dowling have sold the residence property at 31 Newbury Street, consisting of a four-story and basement stone-front building, together with 2688 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$34,000, which includes \$20,300 on the land. Catherine H. Belknap is the new owner.

Thomas J. Atkins sells his interest in the three three-story brick apartments, located at 384 to 388 Northampton, corner of 1 Dilworth Street, South End. There is a land area of 3762 square feet valued at \$5300, made part of the total \$19,100 assessment. John L. Wright, who already owned an interest, is the entire owner now.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Papers have been placed on record transferring title of the frame dwelling at 18 Gaston Street, Roxbury, from Alice A. Doherty to Catherine C. Shea. This parcel is assessed for \$5700, including \$1600 carried on 3890 square feet of land.

James P. Curran and wife have placed a deed on record giving them title from the Georgiana Merrill estate to the frame dwelling at 34 Linwood Street. The total taxed valuation is \$5200, and \$2000 of this applies on 3944 square feet of land.

Final papers have been recorded, confirming the sale of the frame house and 4654 square feet of land, owned by Gideon M. Mansfield at 87 Bloomfield street, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$5000 of which \$1400 is land value. M. Augusta Grimes takes the title.

NORTH READING PROPERTY SOLD

Herbert M. Hunter sold his poultry farm situated at 6 Mt. Vernon Street, North Reading, Mass., consisting of nearly two acres of land, a six-room house, garage and poultry house. John A. Reynolds of Shirley buys for a home, through the office of George W. Hall.

SALE IN WEST NEWTON

The House Beautiful magazine has purchased from the estate of Edward B. Towne, a lot on Commonwealth Avenue and Fuller Street, West Newton, opposite the Braeburn Country Club, containing 11,260 square feet, on which they are erecting a model single colonial house. They propose to complete the home, decorate and furnish it to the last detail as an example of modern, up-to-date construction, planning and decoration. The transaction was negotiated through the offices of Alvord Brothers and George A. Cole.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Houston St., 32, Ward 23; A. M. Hammond, C. Gordon McMillan; brick garage.
Newbury St., 388-394, Ward 8; G. H. K. Walker, Kilham & Hopkins; alter garage.
Carson St., 33, rear, Ward 11; G. M. Post; alter storage.
Boylston St., 48-58, Ward 5; Boston Y. M. C. U.; alter offices, etc.
Harvard St., 153, Ward 19; Thomas J. Griffith; alter garage.
Watson St., 5, 19, 23, Ward 7; United Injector Co.; alter foundry.



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go, there you will find
WESTERN UNION

Particularly in such changing days as these, it is good to know that Western Union service is being continuously lengthened to meet the new conditions.

No matter where the soldier boys may go, you can depend on Western Union to reach them quickly and at small cost—so elastic is the service—so universal.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS LABOR PACIFIED

Agreement Reached Which May
Result in Materially Increasing
the Sugar Output Next
Year and Thereafter

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—An agreement drawn by Special Commissioner Edmund Enright, and signed by representatives of both labor and employers in the Virgin Islands of the United States, is expected to end further labor difficulties there for at least one year. The agreement has been approved by Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, Governor of the Virgin Islands, at whose instance Mr. Enright, assistant Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico, was appointed to study labor conditions in St. Croix. The agreement has been signed by C. R. T. Brown, representative of the labor union, and Robert W. Skeoch, representative of the planters' association. Not later than September, 1918, parties to the agreement are to take steps for the extending of the agreement with modifications, if necessary, beyond November, 1918.

The agreement affects several thousand laborers, and is believed to insure a proper harvesting of the next cane crop, and is expected to serve as the basis for the amicable settlement of, or to entirely prevent further difficulties between the planters and the laborers.

Strikes and labor unrest in St. Croix during the past three years have resulted in the advancement of wages from 20 cents a day to 55 cents, under the new management. The planters, besides being forced to pay higher wages, complain that they have obtained inefficient and inefficient labor.

A new task system is the basis of the agreement, and under the new arrangement, while the planters will pay more for a day's work, they are more certain of getting full return for their money. Under the signed agreement, for instance, from 5000 to 6000 pounds of cane a day is considered a day's work for a cane cutter. During the last harvest the planters assert that the average day's work of a cane cutter was from 1800 to 2200 pounds of cane. For cutting approximately a short ton of cane a day the cutter was paid from 40 to 45 cents. Under the new agreement he will be paid 50 to 55 cents a day for cutting two and one-half to three tons of cane. In St. Kitts, British West Indies, under conditions very similar to those existing in St. Croix, five tons a day is considered an average day's work for a cane cutter, while in Barbados as high as eight tons have been cut in a day on a wager.

While Commissioner Enright was conducting his field tests in St. Croix, one laborer cut 9900 pounds in nine hours and 30 minutes. Labor conditions and possible remedies were among the first problems that confronted Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U. S. N., Governor of the Virgin Islands, following their purchase by the United States. As a result of labor difficulties on top of widespread damage last fall, the sugar crop the past season was cut down to 5000 tons, approximately half of the production of the previous year. Planters asserted that had the laborers worked willingly the sugar output could have been greatly increased, despite the damage.

The new wage agreement provides for a work day of nine hours, and 50 cents a day for laborers living on the estates and 55 cents a day for "porters," or those living off the estates. In addition, each first-class laborer is entitled to living quarters on the estate and provision ground, or garden, of not to exceed one-tenth acre of land. He may keep such stock or animals as the estate permits, provided the stock does not become a nuisance. Overtime is to be paid for on the basis of 5 and 6 cents an hour. Plowmen are to receive a flat rate of 55 cents a day, and drivers 60 cents.

Should the next crop in St. Croix be large, and should the price be high, provision is made for a 10 per cent bonus for the laborers at the end of the crop season, while should the crop

be short and the price low, the wage may be reduced to 40 cents a day. Should sugar reach 8 cents at New York, the bonus would be increased to 20 per cent, with an additional 10 per cent increase for each cent of increase in the price of sugar.

Other features of the agreement are that during the crop season as much work as possible shall start at 5:30 a. m., and at 6:30 a. m. during the rest of the year, with two hours off at noon. No laborer living on the estate shall work off the estate without the permission of the planter, and any laborer violating this provision shall pay the planter a forfeit of 10 cents a day for the time worked off the estate; a laborer may leave a planter by giving 14 days' notice, and a planter may discharge a laborer by giving similar notice or paying the wage for that period without giving notice; when three-fourths of a gang of not less than 10 laborers are union laborers they may demand nonunion labor be excluded. Disputes arising between laborers and planters are to be settled by arbitration, the decisions of arbitration boards to be final, and fines levied against a laborer or planter to be paid from a fund deposited with Governor Oliver in the event the laborer or planter refuses to pay. Both the labor union and the Planters Association have deposited \$1000 with the Governor to provide such a fund.

Commissioner Enright started his investigation of labor conditions in St. Croix on June 9, and has recently returned to San Juan. While away he also studied conditions in Antigua, one of the British West Indies, where conditions are similar to those in St. Croix. In Antigua, he said, the labor

of St. Croix is considered to have shorter hours and more pay and better conditions generally than in Antigua.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrival of more than 300,000 pounds of mackerel aboard nine vessels today at the Boston Fish Pier brought the price at wholesale down to 10 cents a pound as compared with 13½ cents for yesterday and 13 cents Tuesday, on which days receipts were light. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight today were: Mackerel \$10@10.50, steak cod \$7.75@12, market cod \$4.50@6, haddock \$7.25@9.75, steak pollock \$5.25@6.

The steamers arriving at the pier with fares of mackerel were the Sterling with a cargo of 11,000 pounds fresh, the Enterprise with 20,000 pounds fresh, and the Orion 55,000 pounds fresh. The following schooners also brought mackerel: Ralph L. Hall from off Cape Ann 65,000 pounds large and medium fresh, Little Fannie from Middle Bank 22,000 pounds fresh and seven barrels salt, Helen B. Thomas 60,000 pounds fresh and 52 barrels salt, Agnes 60,000 pounds fresh, Harvard 70,000 pounds fresh and 15 barrels salt, and the Mary F. Ruth 15,000 pounds fresh and 2½ barrels salt mackerel.

The new Gloucester steamer Walrus which arrived yesterday will probably finish unloading its record-breaking catch of groundfish today. Already more than 160,000 pounds have been discharged and there are about 100,000 pounds more in its hold. This was the steamer's first trip, being a new vessel with all modern equipment. It

is estimated that more than \$10,000 will be received for the initial catch. Gloucester arrivals today were confined to a fleet of small boats with about 1000 pounds of herring, chiefly for curing.

MOTOR MAIL WAGONS IN SERVICE ON SUNDAY

Motor mail wagons will be substituted for horse-drawn vehicles in Boston on Sunday, according to an announcement today from Postmaster William F. Murray. The postal authorities today swore in 56 chauffeurs and 12 garage men who, together with the 100 new postal carriers, will operate the motor trucks. The Government has purchased 85 of these trucks and they will be installed in the new garage which has been built on Old Colony Avenue in the South Boston district. The trucks will be inspected by Postmaster Murray and other postal officials on Sunday afternoon, after which they will be placed in immediate operation. It was announced that P. J. Mulcahy has been placed in charge of the motor service of the Boston post office.

NEW YORK W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The forty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held here Oct. 4-9. The speakers will include Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana organization; Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, and Frank S. Regan of Illinois.

RADCLIFFE PLANS FOR WAR SERVICE

Radcliffe students are planning a campaign in war work. A mass meeting addressed by the student government president, Miss Elizabeth Brandeis '18 of Washington, D. C., was held yesterday in the Agassiz Theater. Two resolutions were adopted: to reserve two afternoons a week exclusively for war work, and to have the meeting of the minor Radcliffe clubs restricted to closed meetings. Miss Dorothy Marsh '18 of New York is in charge of a campaign for the collection of money for the Soldiers' Library Fund. An amount equal to that collected up to \$100 will be taken from the Radcliffe Library Fine Fund and added to the sum. The collection of magazines for men in the service is in charge of Miss Martha Taylor '15 of Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Edith Guerrier, organizer of the Food Conservation Bureau in Boston, is to speak in Agassiz Theater at 4:30 o'clock Monday. A series of lectures to Radcliffe students on civilian life is to be given by Professor Ford. The Women's City Club has sent an appeal to Radcliffe students for aid in the Food Conservation Bureau.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

The new year of the Boston University law school opened yesterday with addresses by Dean Homer Albers, L. H. Murfin, president of the University and John E. Hennigan, president of the alumni. Dean Albers severely criticized those citizens who are obstructing the course of the war and urged loyalty to the President.

James McCreery & Co.

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NEW YORK

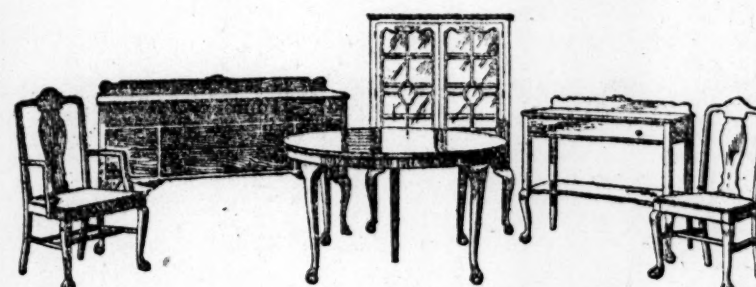
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Remarkable Savings

This is a sale of unusual importance owing to the increased cost of materials used in the construction of high-grade Furniture.

Purchases on Friday and Saturday will appear on bills rendered November 1st



Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated; including 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Side Table, 54-inch Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

250.00 regularly 350.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites, made of American Walnut. regularly 500.00, 395.00

Ten-piece Charles II. Model Suites, made of the finest Mexican Mahogany. regularly 550.00, 445.00

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suites. regularly 275.00, 225.00

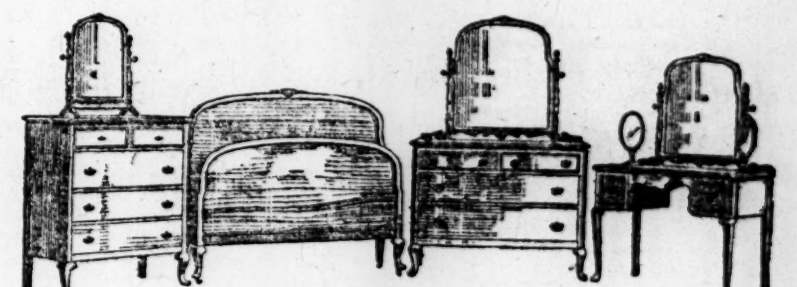
Ten-piece Renaissance Model Suites, made of the finest solid Mahogany; hand carved. regularly 850.00, 695.00



1. Solid Mahogany Nest of Tables (four tables) 14.50 regularly 20.00

2. Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Table with drawer. 12.50 regularly 15.00

3. Solid Mahogany Serving Wagon,—extra large size. 14.50 regularly 20.00



Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suite,—as illustrated; made of American Walnut or Mahogany; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Bed. (Portable Mirror on chiffonier at additional cost.)

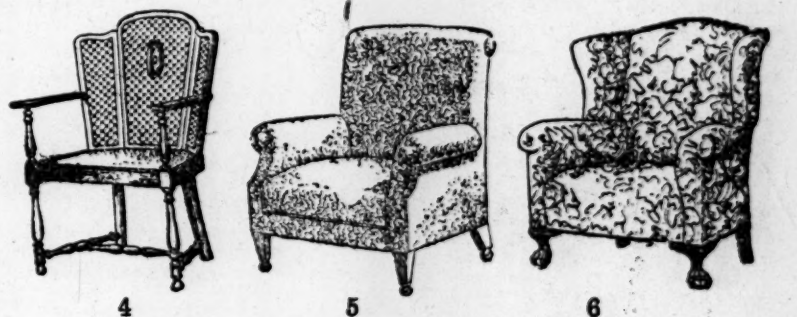
198.00 regularly 280.00

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Adam Model Suites, made of Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 295.00, 235.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, made of Walnut or finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 310.00, 250.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, in Newby Walnut finish. regularly 360.00, 298.00



4. Solid Mahogany Cane Wing Chair (or Rocker) 12.50 regularly 20.00

5. Fireside Wing Chair, upholstered in Tapestry; filled with hair and moss. regularly 35.00, 25.00

6. "Howard" Arm Chair, upholstered in Tapestry; filled with hair and moss. regularly 35.00, 23.50

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Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths; size 2 x 2½ yds. regularly 5.00, ea. 3.75

Satin Damask Table Linen—64 in. wide. yard 1.25 regularly 1.75

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Napkins; size 24 x 24 inch. regularly 5.50, doz. 3.90

Pure Irish Linen Sheets,—hemstitched: Single bed size. regularly 12.50, pr. 9.00

Double bed size. regularly 14.50, pr. 10.50

Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases,—hemstitched. regularly 2.25 and 3.25, pr. 1.75 and 2.50

Scotch Linen Huck Towels,—hemmed. doz. 4.50 and 6.00 regularly 6.00 and 7.50

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets; 13 pieces. regularly 4.75, set 3.25

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Excellent Quality; Remarkably Low Priced.

Sheets—Size. 54x90 63x99 72x99 81x99 90x99 90x108 each. 75c 90c 1.10 1.20 1.30 1.40

Cases—Size. 42x36 45x36 50x36 54x36 each. 23c 25c 28c 34c

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DOUBLES NOW
IN FINAL ROUND

Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Evelyn Sears and Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff are winners at Longwood

Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Evelyn Sears and Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff were the winners of the semifinal round matches in the doubles section of the women's annual fall lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning and they will meet tomorrow morning in the final round of play. In addition to this the final round in the singles will be played tomorrow morning.

Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman had an easy time qualifying for the final round as they defeated Mrs. F. H. Cabot and Miss Marion Zinderstein in the semifinals in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3. Mrs. Wightman played very fine tennis and she was given good support by her partner. The first set was easy for them, only two of the games going to deuce. The second set found them taking a little easier and five of the games were deuce. Mrs. Cabot played the best tennis for her side as Miss Zinderstein was erratic and did not play up to her regular standard. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman 4-2 4-3 4-5 4-30-6
Mrs. Cabot and Miss Zinderstein 2-2 2-5 2-3 2-22-2

SECOND SET
Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman 5-5 5-2 4-5 4-37-6
Mrs. Cabot and Miss Zinderstein 3-3 3-5 3-1 3-23-3

Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff had to play their second-round match against Miss Marion Fenno and Mrs. R. E. Cole 2d, before they qualified for the semifinal round. This match was one of the best women's doubles matches seen at Longwood in some time. It required three sets, Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff finally winning at 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

That Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff won out was due more to their better staying powers than anything else. The first two sets were very hard fought, eight of the 16 games going to deuce. In these sets Mrs. Cole played the strongest tennis of the quartet; but when it came to the third set she was unable to maintain the pace and became erratic. Miss Fenno played steadily during the entire match and it was her work that kept the third set from being a runaway affair for the opposing team.

Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff were very steady throughout the match. They showed good generalship and worked well together. Their greater tournament experience also helped them. The second set found Miss Fenno and Mrs. Cole playing exceptionally fine tennis, a class of tennis which their opponents were unable to meet with any success at all and had they been able to maintain it in the third set, they would have furnished another upset for the tournament. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff 5-5 4-5 5-1 2-4-35-6
Miss Fenno and Mrs. Cole 3-3 3-2 3-3 4-1-23-3

SECOND SET
Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff 5-2 3-2 2-4 5-23-1
Miss Fenno and Mrs. Cole 3-4 5-4 6-7-33-6

THIRD SET
Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff 4-2 1-4 2-4 6-2 7-34-6
Miss Fenno and Mrs. Cabot 4-2 1-4 0-4 0-5-34-3

Miss Sears and Mrs. Shurtliff won their way to the final round by defeating Miss G. T. Winslow and Miss Theresa Weld, 6-4, 6-0. There was nothing to this match and considering the fact that the winners had just taken part in a hard three set match, their winning so easily spoke well for their playing. The summary:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
Miss Evelyn Sears and Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff defeated Miss Marion Fenno and Mrs. D. E. Cole 2d, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

Semifinal Round
Miss Evelyn Sears and Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff defeated Miss G. T. Winslow and Miss Theresa Weld, 6-4, 6-0.
Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Mrs. F. H. Cabot and Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6-2, 6-3.

The handicap singles were brought down to the final round this morning, Mrs. N. W. Niles getting a place in that round by winning two matches. In the second round she defeated Mrs. A. E. Yerxa rather easily at 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. Yerxa receiving a handicap of 15-15, and then defeating Miss Gretchen Sandmeyer in the semifinal round, 6-3, 6-3. The latter match was played at scratch, both players being in Class A. The summary:

HANDICAP SINGLES—Second Round
Mrs. F. H. Godfrey (Class A) defeated Mrs. K. S. Billings (Class C), 6-1, 6-1.
Mrs. N. W. Niles (Class A) defeated Mrs. A. E. Yerxa (Class B), 6-3, 6-3.

Semifinal Round
Mrs. N. W. Niles (Class A) defeated Miss Gretchen Sandmeyer (Class A), 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed doubles were played Wednesday afternoon, two of the three matches being hard ones. Miss E. R. Sears and H. C. Johnson had a hard time disposing of Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff and A. N. Reggio. The final was won only after 14 games had been played. Mrs. Shurtliff was steadier than Miss Sears, but Johnson's ability in this style of game offset this.

A match between Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Niles also went three sets, Niles individually winning the second one, 6-4. Mr. Wightman played a steady game and Mrs. Wightman starred as

usual. Mr. and Mrs. Wightman won, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

The third mixed doubles match was also close, although won by Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. H. Abbott in straight sets. They won the second set after trailing, 4-2 and 5-3.

MIXED DOUBLES
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.
Miss E. R. Sears and H. C. Johnson defeated Mrs. A. A. Shurtliff and A. N. Reggio, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.
Miss Leslie Bancroft and W. H. Abbott defeated Miss Alice Thorndike and J. B. Fenno Jr., 6-3, 7-5.

TUFTS FOOTBALL
WORK TO START
MONDAY NEXT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College football team will have its first tryout Monday of next week, according to the plans of Coach R. C. Smith, who has been lining up the men who are planning to return. Without a captain and with but five of the varsity men of last year planning on coming back, there is much for the coach to do to whip the men into shape before their first game Oct. 12 with Boston College.

Drummond, Jochim, Keefe, Abbott, Olsen, and perhaps Haggerty are the only first-string men who can be counted on, although Cahoun, Tilton, and McNamara, of the 1915 squad, may also be counted on for some good work. Alger, Swanson, Jeffery, Sanborn, and Beacham, all of whom would have come back, have enlisted, or are drafted. Captain Doane was forced to resign, owing to war conditions, and a new leader will have to be chosen the first thing. As to how the men of the entering class will show up is a question, but quite a number of prep-school stars are coming to Tufts and Coach Smith following up the tactics of former Coach Whelan, who is in the Government service will get the most out of any material that comes to hand.

A number of graduate stars who worked under Coach Whelan will come back to assist, and Coach Smith hopes for a great deal of assistance in carrying out his difficult task. A schedule has been made out as follows:

Oct. 12—Boston College at Fenway Park; 20—West Point at West Point; 27—Syracuse at Syracuse.

Nov. 2—Reading, 19—Cohasset at Tufts; 17—Dartmouth at Manchester, N. H.

Owing to the fact that Harvard and Massachusetts Agricultural College have canceled their schedules, Tufts was forced to find fillers for those dates, and West Point and Dartmouth will prove good attractions in a short but difficult schedule.

CONTRACTS FOR
ARMY BASEBALL
OUTFITS GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for \$30,000 worth of baseball equipment for immediate delivery to the soldiers in the training camps in the United States, were awarded here Wednesday to four sport goods firms by Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Americans and director of the soldiers ball and bat fund.

Manager Griffith explained that the equipment will be divided among the 16 national army cantonments and the 16 national guard camps. Outfits already have been provided for the soldiers in France, some big shipments now being en route.

Additional funds for equipping the soldiers are necessary, Director Griffith said, and special appeals have been made to baseball followers throughout the United States.

Collections for the fund will be taken at the World's Series games, and the Chicago and New York clubs, as well as the National Commission, have pledged 1 per cent of their shares of the series receipts.

NINE CLUBS IN
SOCCER SERIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine association football clubs were ready at the meeting of the schedule committee of the New York State Football League at the Broadway Central Hotel Wednesday, the list including the Overseas Wanderers, I. R. T. Strollers, Continentals and Clan MacDuff of Manhattan; Clan MacDonalds and Greenpoint of Brooklyn; Caledonians of Yonkers; Fulton F. C. of Woodside, Long Island, and Bridgeport City F. C. of Bridgeport, Conn. The pairings for the opening round on Oct. 7 are as follows:

I. R. T. Strollers vs. Yonkers Caledonians, at Subway Oval; Overseas Wanderers vs. Clan MacDonalds, at C. C. N. Y. Stadium; Bridgeport City vs. Greenpoint, at Bridgeport; Fulton vs. Clan MacDuff, at Woodside, Long Island.

BOSTON AWARDED
SENIOR CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recognizing the boom in cross-country racing in the United States the A. U. national committee Wednesday awarded the senior championship event to the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. It will be the first time in a dozen years that the title has been decided out of this city. The contest will be held over the Franklin Park course, Boston, Nov. 24.

It was also announced that the Metropolitan Association would conduct the junior title race over the Van Cortlandt Park course Nov. 10. The seven-mile walk and 10-mile national championship events will be held under the direction of the Morningside A. C. in the City College Stadium, Nov. 3.

PICKUPS

Chapman and Roth of Cleveland added to their base-stealing record yesterday, each getting two.

O'Neill was the only Cleveland player who failed to get a hit yesterday. The star catcher hit the ball hard, but there was always a fielder in front of it.

The Boston Braves now have a good chance of beating out the Chicago Cubs for fifth place in the championship standing. Only three games are separating the two teams.

E. W. Collins of the White Sox is getting back into his best batting form. Yesterday he made three hits in three times up off the pitching of Johnson and Dumont of Washington.

Philadelphia is now sure of second place in the National League championship standing. Being runner-up to such a team as the New York Giants is splendid work on the part of Manager Moran and his players.

Witt, shortstop, McInnis, first, and Myers, pitcher, were the only regulars in the Athletics' line-up yesterday and yet the team defeated the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 0. Myers pitched a great game, allowing only three safe hits.

Cleveland won its series from Boston, 12 to 10. Should Stanley Coveleskie and Bagby be able to get in championship form earlier in the season next year, the Indians ought to be formidable candidates for a first or second position.

Harris is pretty nearly the best player developed in the American League during the current season. The Cleveland first baseman is not only a good man at covering the initial base, but he is a timely and hard hitter. Evans, the new third baseman, is also a splendid recruit, who should develop rapidly.

HARD SCRIMMAGE
FOR UNION SQUAD

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Hard, long scrimmages for the Union football squad have been the rule this week. Coach Murray feels this is necessary to reach the top form needed to play the Columbia and New York University games, which come this season at the middle of the schedule. The opening game with St. Lawrence, next Saturday, will test the present varsity line-up.

The fact that only two varsity men are back has increased the interest in football and there has been a keen scramble for the many positions open on the team.

Captain Moynihan has been shifted from end to quarterback and will undoubtedly hold that position, unless Wittner, the New York Commerce High School star, who played this position on last year's Union team, should return on a furlough from his services in the naval reserve. Robert Gregory, from Exeter, gives promise as a tackle.

BRAE BURN HOLDS
FOURSOMES PLAY

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodfin's card of 95 was the low gross Wednesday in the mixed foursomes at the Brae Burn Country Club. The low net scores were Miss Ruth Batchelder and C. W. Davis, 96—12-84. The summary:

Player	Gross	Hcp Net
Miss Ruth Batchelder and C. W. Davis	96	12 84
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodfin	95	5 90
Mrs. F. W. Batchelder and R. W. Stanley	100	9 91
Mrs. R. L. Dana and W. S. Carleton	104	13 91
Mrs. J. F. Duryea and E. M. Noyes	108	8 92
Miss C. L. Duncan and C. B. Waterman	103	8 95
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Munroe	114	18 96
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crocker	110	12 97
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Shirley	115	13 102
Miss K. F. Duncan and S. W. Stevens	111	7 104
Miss E. F. Aldrich and F. B. Aldrich	126	16 110

HARVARD HELPS
SPORTS AT AYER

Capt. Norman Harrower and C. A. Coolidge of Camp Devens, Ayer, visited F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of Harvard athletics, Wednesday morning for first aid for football players in camp at Ayer. Mr. Moore was able to provide equipment for two elevens to help get things going for the soldier players.

The athletic committee on training-camp activities meets at the office of Chairman W. F. Garcelon this afternoon and the supervisors of the different military camps will be present. Athletic equipment is one of the important details to come up.

GIANTS REINSTATE
CAPTAIN HERZOG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President H. N. Hempstead of the New York National League baseball club announced Wednesday night that the indefinite suspension of Capt. C. L. Herzog of the Giants had been lifted and that he will play in the World's Series. Herzog was recently suspended for refusing to accompany the team on its western trip, on the ground that he was not in condition to play. He will report with the Giants at Philadelphia next Tuesday.

COMMERCE-WOBURN GAME

The football game that was scheduled between the Boston High School of Commerce and the Woburn High School teams for Saturday at Woburn has been shifted, and will be played tomorrow afternoon instead, at Woburn.

HARVARD STARTS
FALL CREW WORK
THIS AFTERNOON

All Candidates to Report to Coaches—More Players Join the Crimson Football Squads

Fall rowing at Harvard University will get a start this afternoon, when all members of the university who intend to indulge in this sport this fall will report at the Newell Boat Club. At this time all candidates for this year's freshman squad, as well as any members of the three upper classes who wish to row in interclass or interclub contests, are expected to report.

Coach William Haines, who has coached the varsity crews for the past two years in conjunction with H. P. Herrick '90 and H. L. F. Kreger '16, coxswain of the victorious Henley crew in 1914 and coach of last year's Gore Hall crew, will address the candidates.

If sufficient candidates report crews will be picked to represent each of the freshman dormitories, and several club eights will be chosen from the sophomore, junior and senior classes. Ample coaching facilities will be furnished, and every man will have an opportunity to row throughout the fall.

Rowing work will be so arranged that those men who are taking military science, or who have afternoon laboratory work will not be barred out of the competition. The work will be much the same as last year, the freshmen being formed into interdormitory crews, and the upper classmen into club crews. Later in the season there will be an interclass regatta if this can be arranged with the material on hand.

There will be a freshman crew in the spring to compete with Yale, and those reporting this fall will be so much advanced toward success in next spring's competition. The freshman crew will be awarded numerals as in previous years, and the winning crews in whatever fall races may be arranged, will be given suitable cups or medals. No previous experience is necessary, and this fall's competition offers the best coaching opportunities ever given to new men.

At present it is planned to have the regular varsity crew next spring in case the war should be over by that time. Therefore the upper classmen who report for fall rowing will be in a far better position to win positions on the varsity than those who fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. No "H" men will be back. If a varsity crew is formed next spring, it will be built around a nucleus formed by the few men who will return and who held positions last year on the second and third crews. This leaves several vacancies for new men, which, in all probability would be filled from those reporting for fall rowing.

Over 65 members of 1921 reported for the second football practice of the season yesterday and were put through a hard rudimentary drill by Coach D. J. Wallace. The men were divided into small squads and under the tutelage of the volunteer coaches were given the usual practice in falling on and running with the ball and then the entire squad received its first taste of tackling the dummies.

The candidates for quarterback were coached separately by E. G. Swigert '15, a former varsity quarterback, and W. J. Murray '18, Murray, who has been granted a furlough from the naval reserve, will have permanent charge of the quarterbacks and E. L. Casey '19, halfback on last year's varsity eleven, has volunteered to assist in the coaching of the backs. The back-field men were given a short practice in punting for the first time this year and some promising material was uncovered.

About 25 men reported for the informal varsity team and were put through the same early season routine work by the coaches.

NEW YORK ELEVEN
HOLDS PRACTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 25 candidates composed the squad at the initial football practice Wednesday at New York University. Of these only one was a regular from last year. He was Egan, the star end. The rest of the squad was composed of men who have never before played football, but who are coming out this year to help turn out a team that will be representative of the depleted student body at University Heights.

Coach Eustis was on hand, and together with Assistant Coach Wall, put the men through a few rudiments interspersed with short periods of conditioning drills. The practice lasted less than two hours and was largely passed in teaching the new men how to handle the ball and how to fall on it.

COLUMBIA SQUAD
READY FOR WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A squad of 45 candidates reported Wednesday for Columbia's preliminary football practice which began the Blue and White season. Virtually nothing was done during the session except line up the material that will be available to build an eleven.

Only three veterans are in sight so far. They are Cochran, the captain; Howard Miller and McCabe. Raimondo may return to college this year, but definite information to this effect has not yet been received by Coach Metcalf. There were 15 freshmen among those who reported. Formal practice has been called this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA IS
SURE OF SECOND

Champions of 1915 Shut Out Pittsburgh and So Secure Runner-Up Place to Giants in the National League Standing

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P	C
New York	94	53	639	569
Philadelphia	84	61	579	604
St. Louis	81	63	544	597
Cincinnati	75	75	500	580
Chicago	74	78	487	430
Boston	67	77	465	532
Brooklyn	67	77	458	612
Pittsburgh	49	100	323	430

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 2, New York 1.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 1, Brooklyn 0.

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

The Philadelphia club, champions of 1915, are today sure of finishing the National League baseball championship season of 1917 in second place, following their 5 to 0 victory over Pittsburgh Wednesday afternoon. They can now lose all of their remaining games while St. Louis wins all theirs without the clubs changing places.

Boston moved up into sixth place in the championship standing at the expense of the Brooklyn champions of 1916, as the Braves won both games of their double-header with Cincinnati, taking the first one 1 to 0 and their second 3 to 0. St. Louis clinched third place by defeating the New York Giants, 2 to 1, in 11 innings. Chicago won the other game in this league, shutting out Brooklyn, 1 to 0.

BOSTON WINS TWO
FROM CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Boston took both games of a double-header from Cincinnati here Wednesday. Barnes and Nehf pitched in fine form. Each scored a shut-out over the home team, the scores being 1 to 0 and 3 to 0.

Extra base hits were the deciding factors in each game. In the fifth inning of the first game after Kelly had grounded out, Rawlings and Meyers doubled, the former scoring.

The second game was won in the ninth inning. Kelly opened with a single. Rawlings and Truesdale went out. Nehf was passed, Rehg singled and Fitzpatrick doubled, three runs coming in. Schneider pitched both games, but was relieved by Regan in the ninth inning of the first. The scores:

Game	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Barnes and Meyers; Schneider, Regan and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie. Time—1h. 33m.

Game	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Nehf and Truesdale; Schneider and H. Smith. Time—1h. 45m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS
NEW YORK GIANTS

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-2 9 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 4 1
Batteries—May, Meadows and Gonzales; Brock; G. Smith and Onslow. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—1h. 10m.

PHILADELPHIA IS
VICTORIOUS BY 5-0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 5-10 1 7
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 2
Batteries—Rixey and Killifer; Carlson, Evans and Schmidt, W. Smith. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 32m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
BROOKLYN BY 1-0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-7 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 1
Batteries—Weaver and O'Farrell; Marquard, Coombs and Krueger. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 27m.

DATES SHIFTED
FOR NATIONAL
LEAGUE TEAMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Giants, champions of the National League, get two days of rest before meeting the Chicago White Sox in the World's Series as a result of shifts in playing dates announced here Wednesday.

Under the new plan the Giants will close their season at Philadelphia Wednesday, Oct. 3, instead of the following day.

New York will play double-headers in Philadelphia Oct. 2 and Oct. 3, advancing the game scheduled for Oct. 4. The team will also play two games at Cincinnati next Sunday, canceling the game scheduled for today.

Boston will play double-headers in Brooklyn Oct. 3 and Oct. 4, instead of adhering to the previously announced schedule.

MISS RUSSELL AND WRIGHT WIN

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Miss Eleanor Russell and F. J. Wright Jr. won the open foursome at the Winchester Country Club Wednesday with a card of 87-10-77. On the thirteenth hole the winning pair negotiated the 520 yards in three strokes.

YALE FOOTBALL
INTENTIONS ARE
NOT YET SETTLED

May Adopt System of Football Three Times a Week and Military Drill Three Times

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Whether Yale will make any attempt to play football this fall is still undecided. A meeting of the athletic committee was held Wednesday evening, but no conclusion was reached. It has been decided to put the whole question up to the undergraduates.

There has been a strong pressure from the alumni to keep up sports in spite of the fact that the athletic committee canceled all scheduled last spring.

If the students go in for military training, as they did last spring, it is generally conceded they will not have much if any time for football. It has therefore been proposed to have football three days a week and military training three days a week. It seems likely that some such plan will be adopted.

In spite of the war and that the classes have been cut in two in point of numbers, the opening of Yale which takes place today was ushered in Wednesday evening by the time-honored rush between the sophomores and freshmen. Promptly at 8, the customary parade around the campus took place, after which the wrestling bouts between the sophomores and freshmen were held.

The sophomores won all three matches, C. Ferris, 1920, won from P. Malloni, 1921, in the lightweight class. It required an extra bout to decide this contest. In the middleweight class, W. A. Gray, 1920, threw W. Burnham, 1921. In the heavyweight, T. L. Safford, 1920, defeated H. Welch, 1921.

The presence of varsity athletes who usually manage the rush was missing, as all of the varsity men are now in the army or the navy.

MISS MITCHELL
IS THE WINNER
AT THORNEY LEA

MASSACHUSETTS
BUILDING ROADS

More Than Half of \$2,500,000
Appropriation for Developing
Western Counties' Highways
Already Expended

More than half of the appropriation of \$2,500,000 provided by the Massachusetts Legislature of 1915 for the betterment of the roads in the five Western counties of the state, has been expended under the supervision of the Highway Commission, and several new through lines are nearly ready for traffic. Under the act of 1915 the state contributes \$2,000,000 and the counties \$500,000 or \$100,000 each.

Of the 150 miles of road which has been constructed up to the present time, more than 125 miles were built last year, for the Highway Commission has been reluctant to enter into contracts during the past six months because of the marked increase in road building prices. Lines of roads in towns comparatively near the railroads have cost three and four times more to build in the last year than two years ago, and should the present prices continue for a year or two more, the total appropriation which was expected to be sufficient to build 300 miles, will be scarcely sufficient to construct 200 miles of new highway.

The scheme upon which the Massachusetts Highway Commission is improving the roads in the western counties is that of paralleling through lines, in order to relieve traffic on the older roads. The well-known trunk lines connecting the large centers and running through some of the most picturesque towns of the State have been carrying a heavy load of motor vehicles for several years. It is the general plan of the commission to divert some of this motor traffic into regions fully as picturesque and made attractive by even better road surfacing than that which at present exists on the older roads.

Take for instance the lines running from Springfield into the Berkshire hills. At the present time the well-known road running up the Westfield River to Huntington, and then climbing the mountains in Becket and plunging down Jacob's Ladder into Lee, is the only completed through route to the west from Springfield, except the long detour up the Connecticut River to Greenfield.

The Highway Commission is pushing the improvement of the old county road leading from Huntington up the middle branch of the Westfield through Worthington, Peru, Hinsdale, and Dalton to Pittsfield. This route from Springfield to Pittsfield is four miles longer than the line by way of Lee, but there are stretches of it, especially through Huntington and Worthington, which will make it very popular. At present this line is about 70 per cent completed and those stretches of the old county road in Worthington which have not felt the influence of the Highway Commission, are good examples of rough old-time country thoroughfares. Some of this road is almost impassable for motor vehicles, but by another year it will be in fine shape, and as the grades are not as steep as those in Becket and Lee, the running time from Springfield to Pittsfield by way of Worthington ought to be somewhat shorter than by way of Lee, despite the four miles of added length.

The Highway Commission is also opening up a third through line to the Berkshires from the Connecticut River, by extending the Williamsburg and Goshen road, which was built in the early days of state highway activity, through Cumington and Windsor into Dalton, where it meets the Worthington road coming up from Hinsdale. This road will make the run from Northampton on the west bank of the Connecticut to Pittsfield as almost direct line of about 40 miles, and will open up a wonderfully fertile farming country. A short stretch of old road between Northampton and Williamsburg is also included in the improvement. The Northampton-Pittsfield highway will also be connected with the road through Worthington by a short stretch of improved highway between Cumington and Worthington Center. Another offshoot from the Northampton-Pittsfield road will be in Goshen from which town a road is being constructed through Ashfield and Conway to Deerfield.

In southwestern Massachusetts the southbound traffic from the Berkshire Hills toward New York, which is very heavy in the summer and fall, will be relieved within a short time, by the improvement of the parallel line from Great Barrington, through Sheffield to the Connecticut border. Another line to the south in this section of the State is also being opened from Becket, and extending through Otis, Sandisfield and Tolland to the Connecticut state line. This road as well as the one which runs parallel to it in Sheffield and Mount Washington, will be crossed by the new road which is being pushed along the southern border of the State from West Washington through Adams, Southwick, Granville, Tolland, Sandisfield, New Marlboro, Sheffield and Mount Washington to the New York state line. This line along the southern border will be in fact one more approach to the Berkshires from the Connecticut River.

East of the Connecticut River most of the road improvement is being carried on in Hampshire and Worcester counties. The old highway from Southampton on the opposite side of the river from Holyoke to Granby and Belchertown, is being extended through Enfield and Ware into West Brookfield, meeting the trunk line from Springfield to Worcester between Warren and Brookfield. The commission is also constructing a branch from the Springfield-Worcester trunk

from Palmer to Ware where it connects with the new line from the west which has just been described.

But the principal work east of the Connecticut is in northwestern Worcester County where a broad dairy country is being opened up by a line south from Athol through Petersham, Barre, Oakham, Rutland and Holden into Worcester. Portions of this line were built several years ago but the 30-mile stretch from Athol to Rutland is practically new. When this Athol-Worcester trunk line is completed, as well as a short stretch of road south of Worcester, through Grafton, Upton and Hopdale, there will be a smooth modern highway averaging 30 feet in width, diagonally across Massachusetts from Williamstown in the northwestern corner to Provincetown at the tip end of Cape Cod, a distance of approximately 250 miles. This line should be one of the most popular in the State.

Starting from Williamstown it skirts the base of Mount Greylock, the highest point of land in Massachusetts 3505 feet above the sea level, and running through North Adams, climbs Hoosac Mountain to Whitcomb Summit, the highest point on the road and the top of the Mohawk Trail. Scouring down the trail along Cold River to the Deerfield, the road winds along the valley to Greenfield, where it crosses the Connecticut and then proceeds up Miller's River to Athol.

Swinging off to the southeast from Athol, the road runs through the broad fields and low rolling hills of Petersham, Barre and Rutland into Worcester, with Wachusett Mountain looming up on the left all the way down from Athol. Southeast of Worcester the highway runs through a manufacturing region passing many cotton and woolen mills in Grafton, Upton and Hopdale. Norfolk County is entered at Franklin and Bristol County a short distance beyond at Mansfield. From here the road to the Cape is through Norton, Taunton, Lakeville, Rochester, Marion, and Wareham to Buzzard's Bay and the Cape Cod Canal. The distance from Whitcomb Summit on top of the Mohawk Trail to tide water at Buzzard's Bay is 200 miles and when the work of the Highway Commission in disposing of the two millions and a half is completed, the stretch should be smooth coasting for the motorist.

LORD RHONDDA'S
VIEWS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some misunderstanding having arisen over a recommendation made by Lord Rhondda to local authorities, on the establishment of local food control committees, to the effect that it was considered advisable to take "full advantage of the experience and advice of representatives of cooperative societies and other traders in their area," Lord Rhondda more fully explains his views on this important point as follows:

In some cases the local authority has chosen representatives of the cooperative movement and of private traders to be members of the food control committee. In others local authorities have decided that they can best take advantage of the experience of cooperative societies and traders by other means than by appointing them as members of the new control committee. For example, in certain districts it is proposed to invite such representatives to act in an advisory capacity. These measures, especially when taken with the assent of the parties concerned, are entirely in accord with the note already issued by the Ministry of Food.

Lord Rhondda learns, however, that in some cases local authorities, while deciding to appoint, from their own number or from outside, men having a personal interest in businesses connected with food supply, have refrained from appointing any representative of the cooperative movement. His view is that in any district where a cooperative society exists, its representatives should be taken into counsel on the same conditions as representatives of private traders. If the latter are appointed to the food control committee, one or more representatives of a cooperative society should also be appointed. If representatives of private traders are invited to act in a consultative capacity, a similar invitation should be addressed to representatives of the cooperative movement.

These considerations apply only to the measures to be taken for securing to food control committees the benefit of the trade experience of cooperative societies. These societies, however, while they are in a position to supply valuable trade experience, also represent, in a special degree, the interests of the consumer. Lord Rhondda asks local authorities, therefore, to consider the desirability of appointing a representative of the cooperative movement as a member of the food control committee to represent the consumer's interests, even though it has been decided not to include trade representatives on the committee.

Lord Rhondda regards it as of the greatest importance that food control committees should secure, at the outset, the full confidence of the public in their areas, and he urges that the interests of the consumer should be the first consideration to be borne in mind by local authorities when appointing them. He is confident that these objects will not have been fully secured unless full advantage is taken of the advice of the cooperative movement in districts where cooperative societies exist; and he desires to call special attention to this point while food control committees are still being formed, and are considering the lines on which their future work should be planned out.

SPOKANE BAND ENLISTS
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane's musical contribution to the United States Navy, says the Chronicle, is a military concert band, which has been sworn into service here.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. Franklin Fort, renominated to be a member of the United States Federal Trade Commission, is a man of legal training and considerable legislative and administrative experience as well, having served in the New Jersey Legislature and also as Governor of the State. But his best record, prior to entering the federal service, was as a judge sitting in the Supreme Court Bench of New Jersey. Brought up within the Republican Party's ranks, he served it loyally for many years and had many honors at its hands. But under the influence of Mr. Roosevelt he became a progressive leader within the party, and stood for recognition of the younger men and adaptation of the party platform to the demands of the hour. Not getting much encouragement in New Jersey and coming to Mr. Roosevelt unimpaired, he followed the latter into the Progressive Party. With the disintegration of the latter organization Judge Fort became an independent, with leanings toward support of President Wilson, whose methods and career he had had a chance to study when the latter was Governor of New Jersey. President Wilson sent him on an important commission of investigation to Hayti and Santo Domingo in 1914, where he did what he was sent to do. Last year Mr. Fort was named for the trade commission, which needed an able legal adviser upon it. He has made good; and liking the work, he will continue the important duty which Congress has imposed upon that new instrument of government.

Samuel Walker McCall, having won renomination in the Republican primaries of Massachusetts as the party's candidate for the governorship, in all probability, will continue to be the "war Governor" of the Bay State for another year, since the same arguments that caused his outstanding triumph in the primaries will be effective in November with voters of all parties who do not believe in "swapping horses while crossing a stream," to quote Lincoln's phrase. Governor McCall became Governor in 1916, and has stood sponsor for many reforms in state administration, including the Constitutional Convention now in session. Cooperating with a State Committee of Public Safety and with patriotic citizens of the State, he has managed Massachusetts' share in mobilization of civilian and military forces that the primary of efficiency which the State registered in the war between the states in 1861-65 has been duplicated. Governor McCall began his public career in the Massachusetts State Legislature, passed from there to Congress, where from 1893 to 1913 he stood out as an independent, intellectual and serviceable member of the House, often opposing both national and the Massachusetts Republican bosses and occasionally challenging "the national Executive" as in his resolute criticism of and opposition to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. McCall is an orator and author of distinction, with several admirable biographies to his credit. In all contests in Congress involving promotion of copyright interests of American authors, the adornment of Washington, and extension of amicable methods of settling international disputes he was always on "the side of the angels."

James Sexton, who has recently been made a commander of the Order of the British Empire, is a well-known figure in the labor world. He is general secretary of the National Union of Dock and Riverside Workers. As a child he worked in a Lancashire factory as a half-timer and went to sea at the age of 13. He has been a docker as well as a sailor. Mr. Sexton has wide experience of labor matters, and was the first Labor member of the Liverpool Council. He is also a magistrate of that city. In 1905 he was president of the Trades Union Congress, and has been a member of the parliamentary committee since 1900. He has stood for Parliament as a Labor candidate, but has not as yet entered the House.

Frank Arthur Vanderlip, who for the nominal sum of \$1 per year will act in 10 hours a day henceforth as expert assistant of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the other major figures now shaping the national fiscal policy, has since 1909 been chairman of the National City Bank, of New York, the largest financial institution of the city and in the nation. His directorates in corporations are many; he is chairman of the finance committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Repeated trips to Europe to study special problems of international finance and to share in international conferences have given him a first-hand knowledge of phases of his calling that not even the huge international business of his bank might give. He will be especially useful as an adviser in Washington owing to the coming domestic bond issue and the financing of nations allied against Germany which the republic is carrying on. Mr. Vanderlip is one of the many college-bred men who have come into public life through a preliminary course in journalism. First a general reporter and then a financial editor on the Chicago Tribune he won the respect of Lyman

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In Taupe, Wine, Green, Purple, Brown and Black.
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Gage, then president of one of the leading banks of Chicago. When the latter left Chicago to become Secretary of the Treasury at Washington he took young Vanderlip with him to be his private secretary. Shortly he was made an assistant secretary of the Treasury, and held this post until 1901, when called to New York to become a vice-president of the National City Bank. Once there his ability carried him to the top.

Kate Douglass Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs), who is the latest prominent convert to the cause of equal suffrage, among women of letters in the United States, has the title of Litt. D. from Bowdoin College. She was a pioneer in the Kindergarten movement of the country. She and her sister, Nora Archibald Smith, by their writings, their spoken words and their formal administrative service in educational and philanthropic societies, have done much to make the method of Froebel popular in the national school system. Of late years, however, Mrs. Riggs has been better known to the country at large as a very popular writer of literature for juveniles, for youth, and for adults interested in the more domestic and sentimental sides of contemporary life, especially life in country regions. Some of her writings have had an exceptionally large sale, and she has a distinct following on which she can count for constant support. Within a decade she has translated and published some of the best of the world's literature, and she now derives additional income from this source. Her summer home is in Maine, and there many of her stories have their background and inspiration.

VERDUN MAYOR GIVES
AMBASSADOR MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Eugene Beylier, the Mayor of Verdun, accompanied by other members of the municipality, has been received by Ambassador Sharp, to whom he presented the medal struck in commemoration of the heroic defenders of that city.

In a speech expressing his appreciation of the gift, Mr. Sharp said it was a pleasure to him to receive the representatives of the town which personified the heroism of France in defense of the right, at the very moment when the magnificent French troops were adding fresh luster to the name of Verdun. "They shall not pass" (On ne passe pas) such was the proud device engraved on the beautiful medal they had presented to him and such was the order given to the troops in the tragic days of February, 1916. He had shared their suffering and their hopes throughout those days, and a fortnight after the beginning of the great battle he had felt convinced that the French troops would be able to stem the invading flood. Today, in the dawn of a great victory, he was glad to mention that prophecy which had been so splendidly fulfilled. Verdun, declared Mr. Sharp, would rise again from its ruins greater and more beautiful than ever, shining with the glory of those noble sons of France who had defended and saved it. He was sure the American nation would collaborate in no small fashion in bringing about its resurrection.

M. Beylier, speaking in the name of his colleagues, said they had been touched by their kind reception. They did not doubt that their dear Verdun would benefit by the boundless generosity of the people of the United States, and in advance they expressed their deep gratitude to the friends on the other side of the Atlantic.

DUC DE MONTESPANIER ON SPAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Duc de Montespianier has been expressing himself freely to a French interviewer upon the subject of his cousin, the King of Spain, and Spanish international and internal politics, as he understands them. The Spanish army, said the Duc, is not hostile to our cause—far from it; the officers pay their tribute to the indomitable bravery of the French. As to the King, all that I have to say is that he is a descendant of Henry IV. Behn! the King is the democracy. As to the crises, it is not necessary to exaggerate them. The military difficulties are settled, or are on the point of being so, and there is no weakening in discipline and the loyalty of the troops. If I were a politician, added the Duc, I should take my cousin for my model.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Saving Steps in Business

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—American business is quite likely to learn, partly as a result of the war, that to survive and develop properly it must cut out waste to a far greater extent, perhaps than men have dreamed. One of the biggest leaks is probably in transportation, and as a people Americans have been reckless in their use of this commodity, if it can be called such. With the present pinch in transportation facilities, now is a good time to take account of stock. The governmental controllers of the coal industry have set their seal of disapproval on the practice of hauling Pennsylvania coal to Indiana and Indiana coal back to Pennsylvania as a proceeding which ties up cars uselessly. But it is not in coal alone that this sort of thing obtains. It can be seen in the cases of men going to their daily labor. Some years ago, for example, at 5 o'clock every morning a trolley car loaded with miners would leave an up-state town bound for collieries near a second town nine miles away. At the same time a carload of miners would leave the second town for their work at mines near the first town. Philadelphia bakes bread in immense quantities. She makes so much that it has been sent as far away as 100 miles and then more for sale. At the same time Harrisburg bakes bread to be sold in this city. Bread is sent out a hundred miles to be sold; it is brought in a hundred miles to be eaten. Does anybody imagine that the cost of carrying this bread does not come out of somebody's pocket somewhere?

The War Eagles

VANCOUVER DAILY SUN—Though there is nothing more unromantic than trench fighting, there is nothing more appealing to the imagination than some of the features of the present war. Man has never witnessed anything more picturesque than air fighting or taken part in any form of war or sport more thrilling. Nothing ever afforded such opportunities for adventure. No madcap cavalier of the age of chivalry ever had such wild moments as the air fighters experience in the ordinary run of things. The most thrilling of the dispatches from the front are the accounts of the air fighting. A machine gun duel 10,000 feet above the earth is more fantastic than any incident in romance.

Waste Food Products

JANESVILLE GAZETTE—It has often been a depressing sight to thrifty people, to see fruits and vegetables decaying in the country, while the poor of the cities could not buy them except at high prices. It is a common sight in the apple-growing sections, to see a lot of wind-fall fruit with considerable good value, rotting on the ground. Many other kinds of food are allowed to go to waste because help costs too high to pick them. Also this is a year when owing to high price of grains, many farmers have sold their hogs and cattle, which formerly made productive use of a great deal of garden and orchard products otherwise wasted. In some places the Boy Scouts have been set at the useful task of picking up such fruit and vegetables and shipping it away. There is something wrong about our habits of living if there is not labor enough to take care of all the foods our soils produce. It wouldn't hurt some girls a bit to omit their five finger piano exercises for a month, and take hold and help on the easier of the outdoor tasks.

PASSPORTS FOR SWEDEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—From Sept.

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Fall Shoe Fashions
Are Completely Ready

The time when everyone is interested in new shoes in their newest fashions, finds us unusually well prepared to offer splendid stocks in great varieties of pleasing models. Among the various types are the Plain Button Boots, the Military Heel Walking Boot, Dress Shoes of slim, graceful lines, Fall oxfords of Tan Russia or Patent Kid, and general utility models in trim lace styles—many combining two smart materials or colors.

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1, 1917, all persons entering Sweden must be in possession of passports bearing the visa of the Swedish Legation or a Swedish consular in the country of departure. On arrival in Sweden all persons must immediately report to the police authorities. These regulations apply to crews of vessels arriving in Swedish ports. Passengers from Sweden must obtain the visa of the Swedish Foreign Office before leaving.

WOMEN MAY LEARN
MECHANICAL DRAWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—So great is the demand of the Government for mechanical draftsmen that, for the first time, women will be allowed to compete for positions in this department of the federal service. The next examination is to be held in October, but it is quite unlikely that there will be many women take the test, as this is a field in which they have not specialized to any extent.

In order, however, to provide for future contingencies, a course in this study will be opened at the South Philadelphia Evening High School. The requirements are that a young woman must have had at least two years of a high-school course, or its equivalent. The classes will be taught by experienced mechanical drawing teachers, who are expert draftsmen and familiar with Government requirements and the requirements of engineering establishments in general. The school will be open for enrollment on Oct. 1.

Under the government employ copyist draftsmen are paid salaries ranging from \$2 to \$3.44 per day.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that, with the consent of the Minister of Munitions, Sir R. Southern Holland and Sir H. Rose Skinner have been transferred from the Ministry of Munitions to the Admiralty for special work in connection with the Board of Invention and Research. Sir Southern Holland is a native of South Africa, and was for many years in the South African Civil Service. In 1904 he became private secretary to Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister, and later to Sir Starr Jameson. From 1908-13 he was British trade commissioner in South Africa. When the war broke out he organized the campaign against German trade. In November, 1914, he organized the high explosives department as a branch of the War Office, and was made Director-General of Munitions Inspection in 1915. Sir H. Rose Skinner is another South African who has distinguished himself in connection with the Ministry of Munitions. He was for some time a mine manager on the Rand. During the war he has held first the position of Director of Explosive Supplies and later that of Deputy-Director-General of the inspection department of the Ministry of Munitions.

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featuring the newest and smartest apparel for little folks from the mere baby in arms to the young miss of sixteen. This is an annual event well known to most mothers who purposely defer the purchase of children's fall outfits in order to share in the very unusual values which prevail throughout this exposition of Children's Wear. Although all that's youthful in present day styles is shown, care has been taken to supply the needed wearing qualities to make the values in these little garments greatest.

OUR LITTLE GREY BABY SHOP

is especially recommended to young mothers, not only for its splendid stocks of highest grade infants' clothing, but for the advice and assistance offered in their selection by experts who have made baby's needs a matter of long study.

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UNITED STATES
OCEAN FLEET

Sixteen Hundred Vessels to Be
Ready in Year, Says Shipping
Board, With Large Additional
Tonnage Under Contract

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement by the Shipping Board shows that nearly 1200 merchant vessels of about 6,000,000 tonnage will be completed within a little more than a year under the Government's shipbuilding program. Completion of ships commandeered in shipyards and of vessels actually or about to be contracted for will give the country a fleet of 1600 ships with a total tonnage of more than 9,000,000. In addition to this, the board will complete in 1919 vessels, already contracted for and under negotiation, of about 4,000,000 tons. A billion dollars has just been asked of Congress to complete the work.

The British, whose present ocean-going tonnage is about 15,000,000, are hampered in building by lack of men and materials. In all other countries except Japan building virtually is at a standstill. America now has a total overseas tonnage of 2,400,000, to which has been added about 700,000 tons of German and Austrian shipping. Japan has 2,000,000 tons; Italy, 1,950,000; France, 1,880,000; Norway, 1,650,000; Holland, 1,475,000; Sweden, 860,000; Denmark, 690,000; Spain, 750,000; Russia, 550,000; Portugal, 200,000, and all of South America, 800,000.

The progress of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in getting vessels constructed was outlined in the statement as follows:

"During the last two months there have been awarded contracts for 118 wooden vessels of 3500 tons capacity each to 27 yards. They had previously been awarded contracts for 235 vessels of the same type and 53 composite ships, a total of 411, with a tonnage of 1,460,900. Great difficulty has been experienced on the Atlantic Coast in obtaining suitable lumber, and it is anticipated there will be a greater delay in their completion than was expected."

"Since Aug. 1 there have been awarded contracts for 155 more steel cargo vessels of 1,076,800 tons to six yards. Previous to Aug. 1, 70 steel cargo vessels of 587,000 tons had been contracted for with 10 shipyards. Therefore, at the present time the total number of steel vessels under construction is 225, with a tonnage of 1,663,800."

"The Fleet Corporation has requisitioned 403 vessels of about 2,000,000 tons."

"The Shipping Board is making every effort to obtain engines, boilers and other equipment for the vessels to be built and in most instances contracts have been placed."

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FEATURES OF LIBERTY LOAN

There is no doubt that an enormous number of \$5000 subscriptions will be made owing to the exemption of the interest therefrom from all income taxes. It is pointed out that only 600,000 of such subscriptions are necessary in order to absorb a \$3,000,000,000 loan. No such number is likely to be forthcoming, but it will be very surprising if, taxation considered, the next loan does not attract the capital of the great middle class. And the

price for corn problem.

\$90.68 for August, 1916, an increase of \$14,714.79. For the two months ending Aug. 26, 1917, the net sales were \$240,731.06 as compared with \$211,483.86 for the similar period last year, an increase of \$29,247.20.

showed that the 22 national banks, which practically have been under federal receivership, had 41,628,121 pesos in metallic reserves, and 183,201,463 pesos in bank bills in circulation.

928,075, Alaska third with 780,037, and Nevada fourth with 438,595 ounces. In silver, Montana was first with 14,046,054, Nevada second with 13,682,067, Utah third with 13,545,802, and Idaho fourth with 11,570,399 ounces.

Avenue Railway Company.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE
LONDON, England—The Bank of
England's minimum rate of discount
remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 29, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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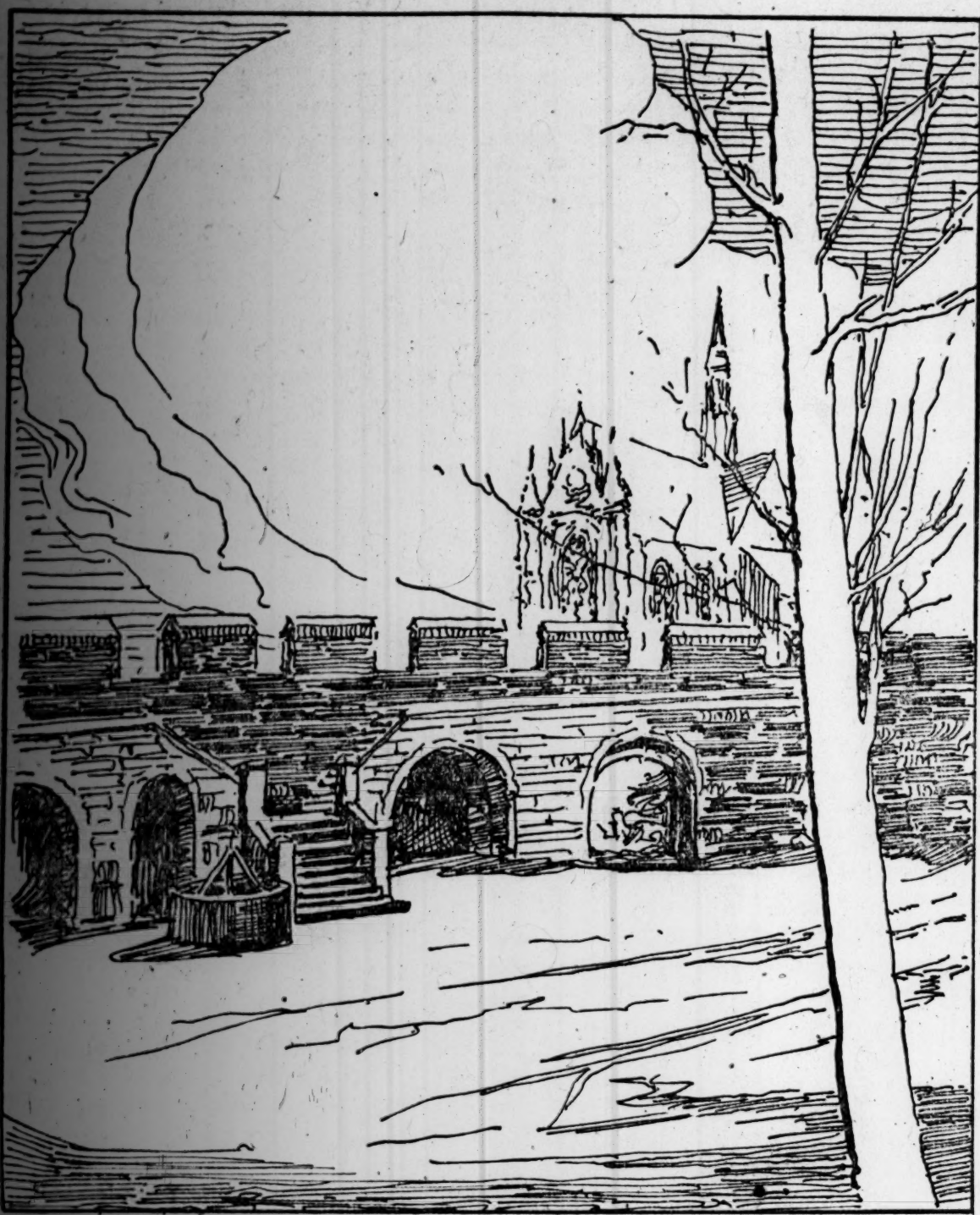
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THE HOME FORUM



Sixteenth Century Wall of the Burg, Leyden, Holland

It is a thrilling story as Motley chronicles it in "The Rise of the Dutch Republic"—the relief of the second siege of Leyden. On May 26, 1574, Valdez with an army of Wallons and Germans laid siege to the town on behalf of his Spanish master. Spain, it is true, was willing to pardon the revolting Hollanders on the sole condi-

tion that they should give up their adherence to the Reformed church, but they resolved "not only to be conquered, but annihilated," rather than consent. "They responded with steadfast enthusiasm to the sentiment expressed by the Prince of Orange, after the second siege of Leyden had been commenced; 'As long as there is a living man left in the country, we will contend for our liberty and our religion.'"

"The Prince had his headquarters at Delft and at Rotterdam. . . . He still held in his hand the keys with which he could unlock the ocean gates and let the waters in upon the land, and he had long been convinced that nothing could save the city but to break the dykes. Leyden was not upon the sea, but he could send the sea to Leyden, although an army fit to encounter the besieging force under Valdez could not be levied. . . . The damage to the fields, villages and growing crops would be enormous, but he felt that no other course could rescue Leyden, and with it the whole of Holland from destruction. His clear exposition and impassioned eloquence at last overcame all resistance. . . . 'Better be a drowned land than a lost land,' cried the patriots, with enthusiasm, as they devoted their fertile fields to desolation."

So the dykes were pierced. Many obstacles, however, had yet to be overcome before a relieving force could reach the town. "Even in the city itself, a dull distrust had succeeded to the first vivid gleam of hope, while the few royalists among the population boldly taunted their fellow-citizens to their faces with the absurd vision of relief which they had so fondly welcomed. 'Go up to the tower, ye Belgians,' was the frequent and taunting cry, 'go up to the tower, and tell us if you can see the ocean coming over the dry land to your relief'—and day after day they did go up to the ancient tower of Hengist, with heavy heart and anxious eye, watching, hoping, praying, fearing and at last almost despairing of relief by God or man."

The difficulties in the way of the rescuers were great, the delay serious, and the beleaguered garrison was hard pressed, but, says Motley, "Leyden was sublime in its despair. A few murmurs were, however, occasionally heard at the steadfastness of the magistrates. . . . A party of the more faint-hearted even assailed the heroic Adrian van der Werf with threats and reproaches as he passed through the streets. . . . He waved his broad-leaved felt hat for silence, and then exclaimed in language which has been almost literally preserved, 'What would ye, my friends? Why do ye murmur that we do not break our vows and surrender the city to the Spaniards? a fate more horrible than the agony which she now endures.'"

Thus the hopes of both the town and those coming to their relief rose and fell as fresh difficulties were overcome or new ones arose. On September 29 Admiral Boisot with his relieving fleet "wrote to the Prince that if the spring-tide, now to be expected, should not, together with a strong and favorable wind, come immediately to their relief, it would be in vain to attempt anything further, and that the expedition would, of necessity, be abandoned. The tempest came to their relief. A violent equinoctial gale, on the night of the 1st and 2nd of October, came storming from the northwest, shifting after a few hours

full eight points, and then blowing still more violently from the south-west. The waters of the North Sea were piled in vast masses upon the southern coast of Holland, and they dashed furiously landward, the ocean rising over the earth, and sweeping with unrestrained power across the ruined dykes." One more obstacle remained, the fort of Lammen.

"Meantime the citizens had grown wild with expectation. A dove had been dispatched by Boisot, informing them of his precise position, and a number of citizens accompanied the burgomaster, at nightfall, toward the tower of Hengist. 'Yonder,' cried the magistrate, stretching out his hand toward Lammen, 'yonder, behind that fort, are bread and meat, and brethren in thousands. Shall all be destroyed by the Spanish guns, or shall we rush to the rescue of our friends?' A sort of resolve was on, but already the Spaniards had fled, panic-struck, during the darkness. 'All obstacles being now removed, the fleet of Boisot swept by Lammen, and entered the city on the morning of the 3rd of October. Leyden was relieved.'"

John Muir in "A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf," tells of how he arrived one night at the home of a friend in Florida, intending to remain one night, but while there learned of his proximity to a palmetto grove a few miles away. He decided to stop—to see this wonderful palmetto hummock, and after breakfast next day started on the trail as pointed out by his host. This is his own story: "Now," said he (Capt. Simmons), "at the other side of my farthest field you will come to a jungle of cabriers, but will be able to pass them if you manage to keep the trail. You will find that the way is not by any means well marked, for in passing through a broad swamp, the trail makes a good many abrupt turns to avoid deep water, fallen trees, or impenetrable thickets. You will have to wade a good deal, and in passing the water-covered places you will have to watch for the point where the trail comes out on the opposite side."

"I made my way through the briars, which in strength and ferocity equaled those of Tennessee, followed the path through all of its dim wanderings, waded the many opposing ponds, and, emerging suddenly from the leafy darkness of the swamp forest, at last stood free and unshaded on the border of the sun-drenched palm garden. It was a level area of grasses and sedges, smooth as a prairie, well starred with flowers, and bounded like a clearing by a wall of vine-laden trees."

"The palms had full possession and appeared to enjoy their sunny home. There was no jostling, no apparent effort to outgrow each other. Abundance of sunlight was there for every crown, and plenty to fall between. I walked enchanted in their midst. What a landscape! Only palms as far as the eye could reach! Smooth pillars rising from the grass, each capped with a sphere of leaves, shining in the sun as bright as a star. The silence and calm were as deep as ever I found in the dark, solemn pine woods of Canada."

"The admirable Linnaeus calls palms 'the princes of the vegetable world.' I know there is grandeur and nobility in their character, and that

"We've Plinty Enough o' the Say"

It mayn't be so much as a place whin ye reckon by land—Inish Fay—Just a thrifflin' o' fields and a bog like; but if ye consider the say, Sure we've lashins an' lavins o' that, spreadin' out and away like a floor To Ratheen at the end av our bay, that's as far as ye'll look from yer door, An' that far ye'd scarce look in a week to the west, where there isn't, I'm tould, One dhry step 'twixt yer fut an' the States; sartin 'tis the long waves do come rowled Same as if they'd set out from the back o' beyant an' was thrylin' how each Could swell up to the sizabell bigness afore it lapt o'er on the beach. Ay, we've plinty enough o' the say, an' good luck to't; I don't understand How the folk keep continted at all that be settled far up on the land, Out o' reach o' the tides; 'tis like livin' wid niver a chance to be spied, And what use is one's life widout chances? Ye've always a chance wid the tide; For ye niver can tell what 'twill take in its head to shrew round on the shore; Maybe dhriift-wood, or grand bits o' boards, that comes handy for splicin' an oar; Or a crab skytlin' back o'er the shine o' the wet—sure, whatev'er ye've found, 'Tis a sort o' diversion. . . .

—J. Barlow.

History Near at Hand

History touches us on every hand. We live, for instance, in Delaware County; but why Delaware County? The name of your county brings you face to face with the history of England for a thousand years. Nay, there could be no county had there been no count, in French comite; no count, had not the Roman Emperor been surrounded by attendants, comites, those who journeyed with him, in time the officers of his court, the governors of sections of his realm. And so the Roman emperors go marching up and down before us. County is not English; it stands for the old Teutonic shire; and shire, by whatever term you call the territory, the sheriff or shire reeve is, in English lands, lord of the situation to this day. And that is your history and mine.—Thomas H. MacBride.

The Celandine and the Daisy

I love the flowers that Nature gives away With such a ceaseless bounty: some would deem She thought them baubles, things of no esteem. Mere lowly followers of unthrifty May. See in the lane, where geese and donkeys stray, That golden flower, the countless Celandine: Though long o'erlook'd, it needs no praise of mine. For 'tis one mightier poet's joy and theme. See how the Daisies whiten all yon lea! A thing so dear to poet and to child. That when we see it on neglected wild, We prize old Nature's generosity. The Celandine one mighty bard may prize; The Daisy no bard can monopolize. —Hartley Coleridge.

John Muir Explores a Palmetto Grove

there are palms nobler far than these. But in rank they appear to me to stand below both the oak and the pine. The motions of the palms, their gestures, are not very graceful. They appear to best advantage when perfectly motionless in the noontide calm and intensity of light. But they rustle and rock in the evening wind. I have seen grasses waving with far more dignity. And when our northern pines are waving and bowing in sign of worship with the winter storm-winds, where is the prince of palms that could have the conscience to demand their homage!

"Members of this palm congregation were of all sizes with respect to their stems; but their glorious crowns were all alike. In development there is only the terminal bud to consider. The young palm of this species emerges from the ground in full strength, one cluster of leaves arches every way, making a sphere about ten or twelve feet in diameter. The outside lower leaves gradually become yellow, wither, and break off, the petiole snapping squarely across, a few inches from the stem. New leaves develop with wonderful rapidity. They stand erect at first, but gradually arch outward as they expand their blades and lengthen their petioles."

"After some hours in this charming forest I started on the return journey before night, on account of the difficulties of the swamp and the briar patch. On leaving the palmettos and entering the vine-tangled, half-submerged forest I sought long and carefully, but in vain, for the trail, for I had drifted about too incautiously in search of plants. But recollecting the direction that I had followed in the morning, I took a compass bearing and started to penetrate the swamp in a direct line."

"Of course I had a sore, weary time, pushing through the tangle of falling, standing, and half-fallen trees and bushes, to say nothing of knotted vines as remarkable for their efficient army of interlocking and lancing prickles as for their length and the number of their blossoms. But these were not my greatest obstacles, nor yet the pools and lagoons full of dead

The Remission of Sin

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Westminster Catechism broadly defines sin as "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God." This definition is approved universally by religionists, yet when it comes to the question of dealing with the problem of sin, scholastic theology has always maintained wide divergence of opinion. It may be said that the methods of combating sin sanctioned by theology are briefly summed up in three words, namely, condemnation, condonation, and remission.

According to the dictionary, to condemn sin, is to hold it as wrong and to denounce it as such. To condone sin, is to treat it as overlooked or forgiven. But to remit sin, is to actually discharge the sinner as free from guilt through redemption and regeneration. The word remit is derived from the Latin remitto, meaning send back. It has a variety of applications, but when used in connection with sin, remission literally implies the act of sending sin back to where it came from, in a word, resolving it into nothingness, and so emancipating the sinner from both sin and its consequences.

From the standpoint of Christian Science, sin is condemned, that is to say, regarded as wrong. But it cannot be condoned, overlooked nor pardoned until it has been destroyed. This point is plainly brought out in the third in number of the religious tenets of Christian Science, which reads as follows: "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." (Science and Health, p. 497.)

Jesus left no doubt as to the true method of dealing with sin when he said to Nicodemus, "For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." Through his own victory over sin Jesus was able to save others also, and thus he fulfilled the prophecy spoken by Zacharias concerning the coming Messiah, who was "to give knowledge of sal-

vation unto his people by the remission of their sins."

In modern times the word remit is so seldom used by laymen in its metaphysical sense that it may be well for a moment to consider its more usual meaning as applied to the transmission of money. By way of illustration, let us suppose that a purchase of goods, has been made and that the goods have been delivered, found satisfactory, and accepted. The purchaser now remits, that is to say, sends back the money value which he has agreed to pay for the goods. If, however, the goods are not as ordered, or are unsatisfactory in any particular, the purchaser is free to remit the goods instead of their value. If, on the other hand, after having found the goods defective, the purchaser should merely condemn them, find fault with the firm that supplied them, but still keep them and use them, he would be liable for the full payment, just as if they were perfectly satisfactory. Again, if the goods were known to be imperfect and their bad condition were condoned or overlooked, the purchaser would still be liable for their full payment.

It is plain in the light of this illustration that the way to avoid paying the penalty due for sin is to detect the suggestion of sin, before it has been accepted or adopted, and to immediately send it back to its suppositional source as good for nothing, unacceptable, and useless. If, however, a sinful suggestion is received and acted upon by the sinner, he automatically becomes liable for its consequences, and unless the sin is afterward remitted through repentance and reformation, the sinner is bound by the moral law to pay its full penalty.

The remission, or destruction, of sin or the refusal to accept that which is false, therefore, becomes the negative side of true religion, while the positive side is the demonstration of Truth which makes manifest the likeness of God and fulfills the law of righteousness. While there is any sin or any lack of conformity to the law of God on the part of mankind, it is plain that the image of God cannot be truly understood. Being a think-

ing creature, mortal man is what he believes, but not necessarily what he believes himself to be. It has been truly said that "We are not what we think we are, but what we think, we are." This being the case, it becomes further apparent that an individual mortal is from day to day the changing embodiment of the good and evil beliefs that he entertains about himself and others. Any thought of criticism, of condemnation or of condonation which does not carry with it the remission or destruction of sin is obviously an added burden to the sinner.

In Christian Science it is found that each must assume the responsibility of being his brother's keeper, in the sense that each must preserve the right idea of his neighbor. Thus it is found that any recognition of enmity, love, goodness, or virtue expressed by any living creature, or any appreciation of beauty, utility, law, or order as found in the visible universe, and gratefully attributed to the divine Mind, are so many treasures laid up in heaven which tend to draw mankind nearer to God and to improve its present condition of mind and body.

It is through the realization of the truth about God, and man that heaven is found to be here on earth. In this way, all fears, doubts and delusions, with their attendant phenomena of sin, sickness, and death, must be destroyed and the likeness of God and His kingdom be established on earth as in heaven. This state of pure consciousness is the promised land toward which Christian Scientists are journeying, and all who are willing to pass through the wilderness of sin and to encounter the devils of temptation will have constant proofs of divine protection. The same angels or right ideas which ministered to Jesus in the wilderness are ready today to strengthen and encourage all who are willing to forsake material dependencies and place full reliance on divine Principle.

It is evident that the task of conquering the belief in mortal mind must be accepted sooner or later, by every individual of the human race, and all may now through Christian Science enjoy some measure of peace and happiness by demonstrating the unreality of evil through the twofold process of remitting sin and demonstrating righteousness which St. Paul so clearly defined as "Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1917

EDITORIALS

Aerial Mail Service

THE European war has been a most important factor in the development of aviation, yet it has acted as a powerful hindrance to the general utilization of the flying machine. It has absorbed by far the greater part of the world's output of these mechanisms, and it has drawn into its activities trained aviators as rapidly as they have attained experience and skill. Not everything is commonly known, because not all can be told, concerning the degree of efficiency to which the belligerent nations have brought their military and naval aerial forces. Such information as the censors have permitted to become public, however, is of a character to convince the interested observer that, with the dawn of peace, aviation along general utilitarian lines will take a secure place beside railroads and shipping, and as a close competitor of both.

In the war zones the machine and the operator have been compelled to contend against obstacles and to overcome difficulties that would never present themselves in normal conditions. Inventive genius has been constant and unremitting in its efforts to render the enemy's aeroplanes and dirigibles harmless. Antiaircraft guns are constantly sweeping the sky with the purpose of "bringing down" the airmen, and, where the long-range gun is not a factor, the aviator is running under, or over, or through fleets of enemy machines, his plane at once a target and a battery. Navigation in such circumstances is, perhaps, the least hazardous of the aviator's tasks. He manages and steers his machine mechanically while he is attacking or attempting to escape. It is not a question of meeting or overcoming unfavorable natural conditions; it is not a question of engine control; none of the dangers of which the early airmen were conscious, and none of the fears that beset them, troubles the aerial fighter. Keeping aloft with the aid of the planes and the engine has become a minor consideration; keeping aloft despite the projection or dropping of shells and the peppering of bullets from earth and sky, is the principal thing.

Insecurity of aviation in the sense that obtained before the war is now given no more thought than is bestowed on insecurity of travel by steam, or motor car, or boat. The experimental stage in aerial navigation has passed. Experience at the front has made it apparent that, under normal conditions, travel by air is no more unsafe than travel by land or water. We believe the conviction is now strong and common among practical people, as well as among theorists, that, as soon as tranquillity is restored to the world, the air will be, as it were, alive with flying machines, the great majority of which will be engaged in useful activities.

There was nothing premature, therefore, in the recommendation of the United States Post Office Department to Congress that \$100,000 should be set aside for the purpose of putting into operation an aerial mail service between New York and Chicago. In asking for this money, Postmaster-General Burleson said: "The flights of Ruth Law and Victor Carlstrom were much more difficult and remarkable than the regular trips we are planning. They had no help along the route, whereas, we would provide everything that could be thought of."

It will seem like gross negligence of opportunity on the part of the United States Government if, with all of its advantages, it does not, without needless delay, establish aerial mail service. The project need not be entered upon in a too extensive or costly fashion. It, at least, can be inaugurated. Then those familiar with the time and labor required to get the rural delivery, the parcel post, and the postal savings bank systems started, and with the rapidity of the growth of those systems, once under way, will look forward to the speedy growth of aerial mails, when the first trunk line, that from New York to Chicago, for instance, is found to be in successful operation.

Improved and stabilized aeroplanes, as experience has shown, are almost as dependable as any other mode of carriage for passenger or freight now known. Improvements that have been checked in recent months, by reason of the urgency of orders upon the builders, will, with the end of the European conflict, be adopted. Nobody at all informed as to the present and prospective aeroplane will doubt the feasibility of a New York-Chicago service. Let that be successfully instituted and the demand for air routes will soon become as persistent and urgent as was the demand for rural postal routes in the early days of that service.

Mail by air routes! Why not?

German Agents in the New Russia

It is very necessary, in attempting to form any estimate of the present position in Russia, to remember that, however sweeping and effective the revolution may have been, and however effectively it may have obliterated all outward signs of the old régime, the party of reaction has by no means abandoned the struggle. Moreover, inasmuch as that party, even when at the height of its power, always depended upon the secret organization for securing its ends, the revolution has left its position, in many ways, strangely untouched.

Before the war, the Okhrana, or secret police, was supreme in Russia. Its chiefs recognized no superiors, and were amenable to no laws. It could make and unmake statesmen, and it had a short way with anyone who evinced any desire to limit its power in any direction. It permeated every walk of life. Its agents were to be found in almost every imaginable guise, and, where there was a revolutionary body, there was sure to be an agent of the Okhrana in the front rank, as the most ardent revolutionary of them all. It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that Azeff, who assassinated

Plehve, was one of the most trusted agents of the secret police, and yet, during all the time he was in the pay of the Okhrana he held the position of leader of the "fighting organization" of the Russian revolutionist party in Paris. He assassinated Plehve, for whose safety the Okhrana was directly responsible, at the bidding of the Okhrana, because Plehve was credited with a desire to control the power of the secret service. He was left free by the Government at the bidding of the Okhrana, in spite of the fact that M. Stolypin was twice confronted with a full account of the whole matter in the Duma itself. The story of how Stolypin, some three years later, met a fate similar to that of Plehve, for a similar reason, also is a matter of history. The Okhrana was above law. Its secret police could arrest anyone, anywhere, without warrant, and without proof of guilt, and could commit them to prison, without question asked, and for indefinite periods. It stirred up unrest, organized pogroms, discredited reforms by organizing rising outrages and revolutions, and it carried through all these matters with a cynical regard for detail and verisimilitude which constituted an outrage on human credence.

Now all this organization, stretching not only over all the Russian Empire, from Poland to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Circle to the Persian frontier, but all over the world, did not come to an end over night, on the 17th of last March. The reactionary influence in Russia has always been the German influence. There can be little question, in these days, as to the connection between the Deutschtum and the Okhrana, and the ink was not yet dry on the instrument of the Tsar's abdication before the Deutschtum and Okhrana were hard at work to restore the fallen monarchy and all that it stood for.

Direct evidence is still largely lacking, but some is available, and it is steadily accumulating. It was a significant fact, for instance, that one of the first Russian regiments which refused to go into battle, during the recent troubles, contained more than 120 former members of the secret police, whilst, as M. Tchernoff recently said, in La Victoire, of Paris, German gold found more than one channel through which to reach the revolutionaries by means of sham sympathizers. This work is still being actively prosecuted. The German-paid Okhrana is ever finding new methods of working, and the results of this work are making their appearance in the most unexpected quarters. Scratch a really ardent anarchistic revolutionary in Russia today, and you will, as likely as not, find an agent provocateur, might be a modern adaptation of an old saying. In these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at if the wheels of the great Russian revolution move slowly. The wonder is, rather, that they move so fast.

Wanton Destruction of Food

VARIOUS explanations are offered in defense of the application made, on Tuesday, by the United Fruit Company for a permit which, if granted, would have enabled it to destroy a cargo of 30,000 bunches of "stems" of bananas, by dumping them, from one of the corporation's vessels, in Massachusetts Bay. The most comprehensive defense set up by the corporation is that attributed to one of its officials. His claim is that the bananas had ripened too rapidly in transit, owing to a disarrangement of the refrigerating machinery on shipboard. Upon the arrival of the vessel in port, it is alleged, some of the fruit in the lower hold was found to have turned "soft." "The Boston office, which had expected a cargo of green fruit, found its calculations upset, for the dealers shared the doubts as to the fitness of the bananas for sale. Some wagonloads were started toward the market, but the 'fingers' began to drop off the stems, and the dealers brought them back and refused to pay for them."

Much more is said to the same effect, the upshot of which is that the company, in this instance, followed an invariable rule, to seek permission from local authorities whenever it desires to destroy any part of its importations. The authority it seeks is, apparently, in the nature of an opinion from the local health board to the effect that the fruit to be destroyed "is unfit for food." This course is evidently taken as a measure of defense against a possible allegation to the effect that the company is more solicitous about sustaining the market price than about the community's health. Usually, the local health authorities are accommodating and agreeable. The Boston Health Department, it appears, on Tuesday proved to be unaccommodating and disagreeable. It held that at least 90 per cent of the cargo was in good condition, and that half of it, at least, would still be good at the end of a week. The Mayor, also, took an interest in the matter, and the cargo was saved. Part of it was sold at a low figure, much was given away; the management of the United Fruit Company presented eight carloads of the salvaged bananas to the commander of Camp Devens, at Ayer, free of charge, for the use of the soldiers. The confidence of the company in the fitness of the fruit must, therefore, have been restored with the intervention of the authorities.

The long and short of the story is that, simply because the local authorities were not compliant in this case, most of a cargo of about 3,780,000 bananas have gone for consumption, rather than into the sea. Let us make all allowances for the United Fruit Company. Let us consider the points it raises in its defense. There still remains, however, the fact that the cargo would have been ruthlessly destroyed if it had not been for timely intervention on the part of the authorities. Now, whatever the purpose or the motive of the fruit company, that act would have been in wanton defiance of the spirit of the Food Control Law, in wanton defiance of public opinion, and in direct antagonism to public policy.

Forestry in Scotland

THE speech delivered by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, at the recent annual meeting of the Landowners' Cooperative Forestry Society, held in Edinburgh, dealt in an eminently practical manner with an important and complex question. Before the war, the matter of forestry, especially afforestation, attracted an ever-greater degree of attention in many countries. Progress was, however,

slow. Forestry makes appeal with difficulty to public sentiment. Returns are long delayed, and tree planting is preeminently a work for the future. The appeal of the forest as a national asset is much more to the statesman than to the business man in search of investment for his capital.

The war, however, which has brought about so many changes in so many directions, has brought about a considerable change in the public attitude towards this matter. With large tracts of familiar woodlands throughout the country being swept clear of their trees, often in districts where the felling of a tree used to be almost an event, the importance of the whole question is being brought home to the public as never before. Sir John Maxwell dealt very fully and justly with the matter. The question of sentiment, he said, must, in these times, be dismissed; but this ought not to produce, as it apparently has done in some instances, a spirit of recklessness, which makes clean sweeps of whole districts, regardless of the effect of such a policy on the future. One of the greatest considerations in all matters connected with forestry is the question of transport, and it is this which a reckless policy leaves most out of account. Transport is one of the most decisive factors in the question of cost. It was, for instance, a fact notorious in the days before the war, that there were, in Scotland, hundreds of acres of forest which it was unprofitable to fell to any extent, owing to the prohibitive cost of transport over difficult country. In the renovation of fences, buildings, and so on, it is of the very first importance, in every district, that there should be available standing timber sufficient to meet, to some extent at any rate, the needs of the district. Fellings should, therefore, as Sir John Maxwell did not fail to point out, be fairly distributed over the country, whilst poor and understocked woods should be utilized in preference to flourishing plantations entering the period of most rapid increment, plantations which will be needed for the period of reconstruction.

The fact of the matter is that, both in Scotland and elsewhere, the prime need in this connection is a far-sighted organization of effort and resources, and that not only in the matter of tree felling, but, more important still, in the matter of tree planting. The value of such work, therefore, as is being carried out by the Landowners' Cooperative Forestry Society cannot well be overestimated.

Flanders

ORIGINALLY, the name Flanders applied only to Bruges and its immediate neighborhood, but in the Eighth and Ninth centuries the scope of the term was gradually extended until it came to be a general designation for the whole of the coast region from Calais to the Scheldt, whilst, at its greatest extension, it meant not only the modern provinces known as East and West Flanders, but the southernmost portion of the Dutch Province of Zeeland and a considerable district in north-western France. The vagueness as to extent which these variations naturally produced still exists today, and, although everybody knows what is meant when one speaks of the "war in Flanders," most people would be hard put to it to say when the war in Flanders becomes the war in Belgium, or the war in France. It is for this reason, too, that it is not easy to trace the history of Flanders. Its annals are so much bound up with other annals, and when, in the Fourteenth Century, the domains of the Counts of Flanders became united with the domains of the Counts of Burgundy, Flanders really ceased to have a separate history.

From the Tenth Century, however, until the Fifteenth, Flanders crowded its years with incidents. Its counts were, for the most part, noted warriors, and as jealous for their country towards the foreigner, were he the King of France or the King of England, as they were jealous of their own rights towards their subjects. The Count of Flanders was ever ready to march against Northman, Frenchman, or Englishman. He was willing, as was, for instance, the famous Count Philip of Alsace, to promote the growth of the municipalities, for which, in the Twelfth Century, Flanders was famous. Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Lille, and Douai, under him, made progress as flourishing industrial towns; but if Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Lille, or Douai evinced any signs of independence, then would the Count of Flanders descend with great sternness and suppress it.

When he could find no adequate scope for his energies in his own country, or the spirit of adventure lay hard upon him, he would go off on a crusade, as did Count Robert II, who wrought so valiantly in the first crusade that he was given the name of "the Lance and Sword of Christendom." And when it was not a count that was distinguishing himself, after the manner of his day, it would be a countess. The story of Black Meg, who fought so valiant a fight for the succession of her son, supported the trials of a civil war, outdistanced all her enemies, and ruled her country with a strong, stern hand, has in it material for a great story.

As to the district itself, its history centers chiefly round its great towns. Ever tending to grow more wealthy and independent, they left the counts of Flanders no peace, but, at the same time, were always made abundantly loyal by any threat of foreign invasion. Thus, towards the close of the Thirteenth Century, when Guy of Dampierre, son of Black Meg, was count, Flanders allied itself with Edward I of England against the King of France. This led to the invasion of Flanders by Philip the Fair. Guy, with his two sons and the leading Flemish nobles, were taken prisoners to Paris, and Flanders was ruled as a French dependency. The great towns, however, had no love for French rule, and it was not long before a Flemish rebellion was on foot, and Bruges and other towns, under the leadership of Peter de Conynck, master of the cloth weavers, rose in revolt. That was in May, 1302. In July a French army of invasion was defeated near Courtrai, but Flanders never regained its former strong position, and, in 1382, the territory came, in consequence of a marriage, into the possession of the dukes of Burgundy. The title, however, persisted and persists, and, practically through all the centuries, Flanders has kept itself in the front rank of attention by the great struggles which have swept back

and forth across its territory. "At the war in Flanders" was as familiar to English ears in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century as it is in the Twentieth.

Notes and Comments

SAINT ANTOINE DE PADUA is a little French schooner which has earned for itself much honor and glory. Its record includes the successful defense of one French and six English sailing ships attacked by German submarines. Though armed with only quite a small gun, it attacked the enemy with such brio that the sharks were only too thankful to plunge. Saint Antoine de Padua is as popular in British harbors as among the French seafarers. The ship was received with cheers on its last arrival at an English port, and, after having been told in good French what splendid fellows they were, each member of the crew was presented with a wrist watch as a souvenir of the masterly way in which they "scuttled the Huns."

SAMUEL GOMPERS, on more than one occasion since the beginning of the war, has proved his loyalty and resourcefulness by well-directed and effective activity in the realm to which his talents have for so many years been impartially devoted. But there are indications that the real test of his strength and usefulness is to come. The strikes declared in many shipyards where work has been undertaken on Government contracts, and the consequent delay in completing ships now well under way, create a condition which must be dealt with diplomatically and forcefully, at once. Will Mr. Gompers again prove himself to be the man of the hour?

FROM Westmoreland comes an interesting example of the way in which shepherds know their sheep. To them no two sheep are alike, any more than two people, says this Westmoreland correspondent of the English Manchester Guardian. The writer's brother had a number of blackfaced sheep near Shap Fell, and one day a shepherd came to him and said: "There's one of your sheep at sec a spot—a goodish bit off your heaf, that, eh?" "Are you quite sure it was one of my sheep?" the man was asked. "As sure as ah's whick (alive)." And then he went into an elaborate description of the facial peculiarities of the animal, for he knew it by sight as well as he knew its owner. The orthodox markings of the sheep he did not even touch upon, leaving them for final proof, if such were needed.

THE revelations of the State Department are making the ice too thin for comfortable pacifistic skating, a feeling of insecurity permeates the Peoples Council, there is marked unsteadiness among the Friends of Irish Freedom, and the soapbox has become too slippery to stand on.

THE increasing use of "white coal" for light, heat, and power affords an increased sense of security for the future. The water which, for instance, by the millions of gallons annually flows from the Green Mountains and the Berkshire Hills into the Connecticut, is now being caught in vast reservoirs and required to labor a bit for the inhabitants before it passes out past Saybrook Light into Long Island Sound. It is, therefore, perhaps only a question of time when New England will be able to tell Pennsylvania and Virginia they may keep their black fuel, and to turn to its own hills for all it needs as a substitute.

HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville Courier Journal, has made a winning fight for a change in the name of Camp Taylor, the title of the Louisville cantonment, to Camp Zachary Taylor. He wanted no doubt, to exist as to the particular Taylor after whom the camp was called. There have been so many distinguished Taylors in the South that the omission of the first name of the hero of Buena Vista from the title might have led to some confusion. The Secretary of War has now removed all possibility of doubt, and the camp is officially identified with the name of "Old Rough and Ready," and none other. As for Colonel Watterson, his hat is in the air.

NOT much is being said about it, and not much need be said about it, but those Dutch ships, heavily laden, that swing with every recurring tide in several harbors of the United States, speak volumes for the determination of the United States to go the full length. Said Joseph De Kinder, American, of Dutch descent, who, the other day, saw for the first time the Dutch fleet of merchantmen in Baltimore harbor, "That was one of the best sights I've witnessed during the war," and he expressed the hope that the embargo would be kept "absolutely tight." His reason for taking this position is obvious. The ships may be flying the Dutch flag, but they are presumably in the German service.

THE form, says a recent writer, had been told to draw a picture of any incident which had impressed them during their term's reading. One young hopeful submitted a blank sheet of white paper with a reference to the Anabasis inscribed thereon. On being taxed with impudence, he humbly submitted that his artistic powers were incapable of representing snow more realistically than the white paper did, and that the reference appended, "Heavy snow fell, and Xenophon and his companions were buried under it," absolved him from the necessity of attempting to portray the said hero and his companions, since, in the nature of things, they would be invisible. The defense certainly seems flawless.

KANSAS has just been celebrating its Sunflower Week. Never, in all the experience of one editor writing on the subject, "have we seen the beautiful sunflower equally beautiful or anything near so bountiful as this year." Says another editor, "Find some practical use for the Kansas sunflower. If they can be made into food, there is enough of them in this State to feed the world." It is strange that Kansas should be growing so utilitarian, not to say sordid. Time was when Kansans used to sit on the fences, on early autumn evenings, and gaze mutely but admiringly on the fields of waving sunflowers, by the hour.